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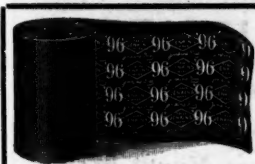
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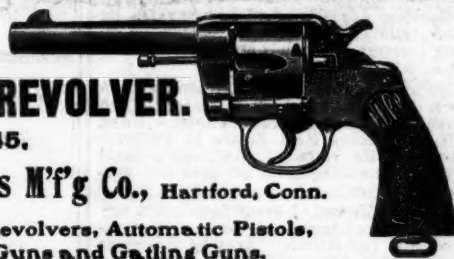


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Aug. 25, N.Y. Sun stated in part: "The crew of the submarine torpedo-boat Porpoise attached to the torpedo station had a narrow escape Monday last off Brenton Reef lightship, owing to a defect in the sea chests or diving rudders—the boat kept settling until she rested on bottom, a depth of 120 feet—when the valves were opened the pressure was so great that the valves and pipes burst and they were useless. Then it was seen that water was coming in, not only through the torpedo tube in the bow, but through the seams in the sides. The crew kept at their air pump, and after forty-five minutes it was seen that there was a buoyancy showing, and soon the boat began to rise. All that time there was fifteen inches of water in the vessel, which to the crew appeared as if it was slowly creeping up to drown them. There was no escape from the vessel. They were practically facing death."

Aug. 26, N.Y. Herald stated, in part: "Other submarine boats in the U.S. Navy have recently played tricks like that of the Porpoise at Newport. One of the serious faults of submarines now in commission is their erratic inclination to seek the bottom when they are supposed to slip along only a few feet below the surface of the water. The builders of the LAKE BOAT have long urged, as a distinct advantage of their type of submarine, the fact that it has a keel which can be released by a simple device. When this is done the cigar-shaped body of boat is supposed to quickly rise to surface." The Lake submarine is built to operate, if desired, on wheels upon the bottom at 150 feet depth. It can arise as quickly as it submerges, by simply reversing the hydroplanes, which are distinctly a Lake patent. The Lake has duplicate air and water ballast pumps for operation at 150 foot pressure, and a 1,000 lb. anchor and 10,000 lbs. drop keel that can instantly be released, permitting the vessel to shoot up from any depth. THE DIVING CHAMBER, exclusive to the Lake submarine, permits escape under any emergency.

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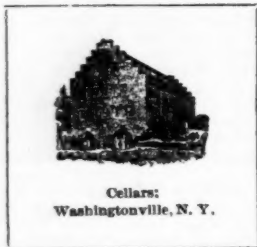
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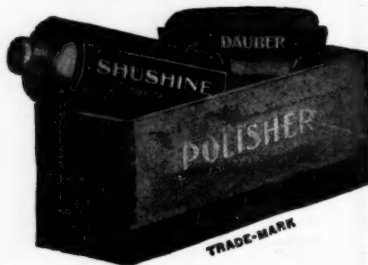
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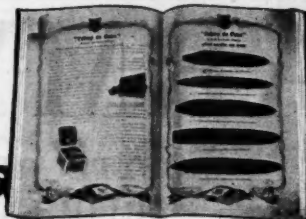


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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

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On the recent occasion of the death of a recruit at Fort Hancock, New York harbor, a Government boat was very properly sent to convey the body and a firing party to the cemetery; a hearse provided by the Quartermaster was in waiting at the wharf and carriages for the soldiers who were to render the last honors to the dead. Last week a general officer of our Army died in the same vicinity, as the result of numerous wounds received in battle. He had not only served his country with honor, but his father before him was a distinguished soldier who organized the regiment in which the son served for many years, and to whom when he died the City of New York erected a monument in Madison Square. For this dead soldier no honors were provided; no caisson, no proper escort, no firing party to sound the soldier's requiem over the grave. But for the fact that an outraged sense of propriety aroused our citizen soldiers to action, nothing would have been done. The Seventh Regiment, Colonel Appleton; Captain Wilson's Battery, and a troop from Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., provided the escort proper to rank of the deceased officer during the conveyance of the body through the City of New York to the church where the funeral services were held, and a firing party of National Guardsmen was sent with the body to the burial place at Nyack. Even the caisson on which the coffin was carried was furnished by the National Guardsmen and had to be brought from the armory of the 2d Battery, in the Borough of the Bronx. All of this was done at the expense of some thousand dollars to the private treasury of the organizations participating; and our military authorities stood by and permitted it. It may be well to inquire who is responsible for this. Has Par. 429 of the Army Regulations become inoperative? It requires that "the funeral escort of a general officer, or of any other officer either on the active or retired list, when the funeral occurs at any other place than a military post or camp, will be ordered by the War Department, and will be composed of such bodies of troops, not exceeding the number prescribed in this paragraph, as the interests of the Service will permit. But in all cases where the funeral ceremonies take place at or in the immediate vicinity of a military post, or where the remains are conveyed through a military post en route to the place of burial, the above regulation relative to escort will be complied with, so far as the strength of the garrison will allow. The flag will be at half-staff while the remains are at or in the immediate vicinity of the post, and the department or post commander will give the necessary orders." The degree of feeling aroused by this seemingly causeless neglect of Brig. Gen. William Worth, of the Army of the United States, is indicated by the action of the New York National Guard in the matter. His death occurred in the city of New York in which are stationed troops of the Regular Army sufficient to furnish the proper escort for an officer of his rank. Why were the requirements of the Regulations neglected in his case?

Complaints come to us from enlisted men of the Army which lead us to believe that the fault in the matter of desertion is not wholly with the men by any means. These complainants assert that they are treated with undue harshness and severity by some of the younger officers of the Army who have not learned to show to those under their command the sympathy and consideration, not to speak of courtesy, which is their due. One would naturally suppose that an officer of near the same age as the men he commands would sympathize with them in their difficulties and perplexities and think more kindly of those who make a misstep and commit minor offenses than would an officer much senior to the

men in years; but this is not the case. It is not the experienced officers who are snappy with their men and make them the victims of their hasty temper, dealing with them in the harsh and unsympathetic spirit of the unbending martinet, but the young men of limited experience. We have not the least doubt that it is the injudicious treatment of the soldier, and especially the newly enlisted man, that sends to the guard house and the summary court too many well meaning men and so discourages and disheartens them that they are tempted to desert. It is found, as a matter of fact, that the fewest desertions and trials by courts are in companies commanded by officers of long experience, and it is these officers who have the most to say in commendation of their men.

If an officer finds difficulty in controlling his men and in making them content, it is well for him to ask himself whether the methods he is pursuing are the best; such, for instance, as he would like applied to himself under like conditions. As a general principle it may be said that a capable officer will make a contented and efficient company. The art of commanding men does not come to one by natural inheritance, but it is the clear duty of every officer to study it and to learn that the enforcement of discipline is entirely compatible with regard for the feelings, as well as the rights, of those from whom obedience to orders must be exacted. Discipline can be so administered that those who are subject to it will realize its justice and not have the spirit of murder awakened in their hearts by the harsh spirit in which it is enforced. No officer has the right to punish an enlisted man because he angers or annoys him. The sole purpose of admonition or punishment is to improve its subject. The back bone of our Army is the enlisted man; the officers are for them and not they for the officers. It is the business of the officer to take such recruits as the country affords, and by skill and patience and the exercise of good temper and self-restraint on his own part transform them into good soldiers. We commend to attention in this connection what was said by our correspondent, "El Capitan," in the article entitled "In Defense of the Recruiting Officer" in our issue of Oct. 15, page 160.

Sir Frederick Borden, the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, has provoked an animated discussion in England by submitting the flat-footed proposition that if the Canadians build a navy it shall be controlled by Canada herself and not by the British Admiralty. It is pointed out by English writers that while Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal and Newfoundland have all agreed to subscribe to the Imperial Naval Defense Fund, Canada has refused to do so, and her refusal strengthens the belief that Canada has in mind a scheme of buying "a few obsolete cruisers of little or no use and forming them into a Canadian Navy for the protection of Canada and her commerce—with the idea thus to relieve the Imperial Navy from such responsibility." Commenting on this fanciful scheme a writer in the United Service Magazine says: "Canadians as a body are far from being selfish or narrow-minded, yet they are apt to allow their own local considerations to throw questions affecting the whole Empire into the shade. Local patriotism is to be highly commended, but when carried to excess it becomes, to the general interests, a detriment—almost a curse. Canadians are ever ready to take full advantage of being British citizens, especially when abroad, realizing then the great privilege of being British subjects. Should they not therefore be quite as ready and willing to bear their share of Imperial obligations and responsibilities?"

What has already become an insufferable nuisance is again annoying officials of the Army and Navy—the demand, for that is the form most of the requests take, for tickets for the Army and Navy game at Philadelphia in November. The mail of the superintendents of the Military and Naval Academies is increased at this season by several hundred letters a day, each bringing applications for tickets. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are also besieged for tickets and the public seems to have the idea that these officials have hundreds of tickets to dispose of. As a matter of fact the Secretaries each receive but twenty-five tickets, which are scarcely sufficient to accommodate the parties they take to the games, consisting of their families and a few personal friends. It is nothing short of impudent for the public to call upon these officials for tickets. As for the pressure upon the superintendents of the two Academies, the arrogant demands received from members of Congress has reached a point where many of the letters do not deserve an acknowledgment. The suggestion has been made, and we hope it will receive the early consideration of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, that the tickets to this annual game be sold at a price to be agreed upon and that the proceeds be turned over to the athletic associations of the two academies. Of course the cadets and midshipmen would not be charged admission, but the tickets for the general public should be sold.

In the annual report of the Superintendent of the Military Academy appears an order issued Aug. 31 granting the following concessions to the football squad during the football season: A training table in the mess hall, permission to wear the hair longer than ordinarily allowed;

permission to exercise before breakfast and to be excused from police duty while so doing; permission to attend the regular meetings and practices of the football squad; inspection under arms in area of barracks on match game days; delay of supper in October until half an hour after call to quarters. Authority is also given to send extra articles to the laundry and to use hot water in the bath-rooms after 4 o'clock. Visiting teams and one trainer are to be allowed in the cadet mess. The cadet captain of the football team and the cadet football manager are authorized to visit the quarters of Captain Pierce, the quarters of Lieutenant Boyers, and the office of the Army Athletic Association at such times as will not interfere with any duty. Footballers may attend recitations from 2 to 3 p.m., instead of from 3 to 4 p.m., the hours during which practice is allowed. Comparing the standing of the twenty-nine footballers at the end of November and their standing at the end of the term (September to December), it was found that in fifty cases there was a loss of standing, in forty-nine cases a gain, and in six cases no change.

The new Army uniform order, about which so much has been written for the past three months, will probably be promulgated to the Service next week, having recently received the approval of Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff. The most important feature of the new order will be that provision prescribing the garrison uniform for the United States and the Philippines. The order specifies that all troops serving in the United States, with the exception of the Artillery, shall wear the olive-drab as a Service uniform and that officers shall wear this uniform in garrisons. Artillery troops in the United States and all troops serving in the Philippine Islands will wear the khaki service uniform, officers with such troops dressing similarly. The significance of this order is that it practically does away with the blue dress uniform for officers. It has been customary, under the order at present in force, for officers to wear the dress uniform at garrisons. In the future they will be required to wear the olive-drab in this country and the khaki service uniform in the Philippines. The new order officially authorizes the olive-drab fatigue cap, a description of which has already been published in the JOURNAL.

While the Presidential campaign, now drawing to a close, has been refreshingly free from charges of scandal or corruption, it has been characterized in its final stage by one story which is at once extravagant and startling. It is to the effect that when the people of the State of Panama resolved to secede from the Republic of Colombia and establish a government of their own, the Government of the United States paid out of its secret service fund the sum of \$250,000 to Marroquin, then President of Colombia, as a bribe for permitting the Panama revolution to succeed. In other words, it is charged that secret agents of the United States bribed the Colombian President to betray his own country and allow it to be dismembered! It is a long time since a Presidential campaign in the United States brought to the front a fiction so daring or so transparently ridiculous.

For three days this week the General Board of the Navy has held long sessions, the greater part of which have been devoted to the preparation of a building program for the Navy for the next year. The preponderant sentiment is in favor of large battleships and it now seems probable that the Secretary will be requested to ask Congress to appropriate for at least four new battleships of 16,000 or perhaps 18,000 tons. It is also not unlikely that the board will urge the authorization of a new flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers. It is interesting to note the effect of the Far Eastern war upon the sentiment of the General Board. Last year they recommended the construction of smaller ships and protected cruisers were in high favor. This theory has been lost sight of now and the board is getting back to the original program it adopted two years or more ago. It may be, however, that this is due to the changes that have been made in the personnel of the board.

Throughout the morning of Oct. 26 the Secretary of the Navy attended a session of the General Board, presided over by its president, Admiral Dewey. At this meeting many subjects were discussed, among them the true mission of the General Board as a body of military advisors to whom the Secretary might refer whatever matters he desired, and to whom he might look for information on purely military questions which only Navy officers can be expected to understand. The joint Army and Navy maneuvers for next June were also under consideration, and the types and number of ships which Congress should be asked to provide for at its next session. In the afternoon of the same day the executive committee of the General Board held a meeting to take up the recommendations regarding ships, which will be sent to the Secretary.

It is understood that the Canadian Government have decided to fit the Peddie wind-gauge backsight on to the first 12,000 Ross rifles shortly to be issued to the Canadian militia, and that, if the backsight answers the expectations formed of it, it will probably be applied to the rest of the new issue of 100,000 Ross rifles when manufactured.

Paul Miliken, member of a distinguished military family in Hamilton County, Ohio, and Chief of Police of Cincinnati, resigned from the Society of United Spanish War Veterans in consequence of an extraordinary attempt to interfere with him in the discharge of his official duty by Dr. C. I. Mueller, department commander. Colonel Miliken had in his custody a man named Nilson, belonging to the same society with him who was charged with the murder of Miss Louisa Mueller, sister of a soldier in the Regular Army. Dr. Mueller wrote calling attention to this fact and saying: "It is my duty as department commander to see that his rights are protected so long as his guilt is not proved. As long as it is not, every comrade of the U.S.W.V. who has at one time pledged his word of honor to stand by his comrades in the hour of need, will now be called on to fulfill his pledge. If Wilson should not be financially able to secure efficient protection for himself, I shall see that this department shall employ the best legal counsel obtainable, so that he may feel that the pledge the U.S.W.V.'s give to each other at the altar are not empty words. I fully realize that, on account of your official position, you have to take the side of the prosecution, but I remind you of the pledge you have at one time taken and ask you to see that in discharging your official duties the rights of Wilson are properly protected. If this man should be innocent, which very probably may be the case, we must comfort him by demonstrating the strength of our association and showing him that we are fully able to protect him." In his letter to the post commander tendering his resignation, Colonel Miliken enclosed the letter of the department commander saying: "I do not feel inclined to discuss in this communication the character of this letter which is referred to you for such action as you may see necessary. In the meantime, so that I will not be embarrassed in the performance of my duty, I tender my resignation as a member of Nelson A. Miles Camp of U.S.W.V., same to take effect immediately." We are glad to observe that the Spanish War Veterans have taken prompt measures to rid themselves of the responsibility for so obviously improper an attempt to interfere with the administration of public justice. The local organization has already repudiated the action of Dr. Mueller and immediately Major H. S. Bryan preferred charges against him, and on Thursday at the regular meeting of the camp the charges were endorsed by the organization and the documents in the case forwarded to Col. Wm. E. English, of Indianapolis, Ind., who as commander-in-chief has full authority to act in the matter. Colonel Miliken has withdrawn his resignation.

The Treasury Department has finally decided to cancel all customs charges made against Army officers who loaned to the Philippine Exhibit at St. Louis curios used for decorative purposes in their homes in the Philippines. It seems that when the War Department authorities were arranging for the Philippine exhibit many officers on duty in the islands were requested to loan such articles as bolos, spears, bows and arrows, baskets, hats, tables, raw materials for tables, daggers, wooden guns, etc., which they had collected during their service in the Archipelago, and which they used for the decoration of their quarters. The understanding was when these articles were loaned by officers to the Government that after the Exposition they would be sent to the officers' homes in this country. Officers were informed that all the articles they contributed would be admitted to this country free of duty. It appears, however, that the customs officers at San Francisco, while letting such articles go to the Exposition, tagged them all and advised their owners that duties must be paid. The matter has recently been taken up with the Treasury Department by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and by Col. H. H. Bandholtz, Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, who was one of the principal contributors of such articles, and a satisfactory decision obtained. In his report to the War Department, made after a personal conference with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong, Colonel Bandholtz says: "The Secretary informed me that all persons situated as myself, that is, persons who had resided in the Philippines over a year, who had used the articles exhibited in their homes, either for adornment or as furniture, could by submitting an affidavit to that effect, have all such articles admitted free of duty."

In his letter to Major Winship, J.A., U.S.A., on the subject of the revision of court-martial proceedings, of which we gave a synopsis last week, General Davis, J.A.G., has an interesting discussion of the status of a judge advocate. He is no more than the agent of the court in making the record which the Army Regulations requires the court to keep, and the judge advocate to forward to the reviewing officer who can return it for a revision which may pertain simply to the form of the record. In such case it is hard to see how a revision could be had without the presence of the judge advocate, who is the agent of the court and the custodian of its notes. His presence is not required, however, when the revision relates to the findings and sentence determined upon when the judge advocate was not present and had nothing to do but to note that the court reconvened, and how, and to write down what he is told is the revised findings or sentence of the court. General Davis says: "Nowhere is it laid down that at proceedings in revision the Judge advocate must be present. The manual, following the Digest, states that while a quorum of the court must be present, the judge advocate should be present. The opin-

ion of the Digest is based on a letter of the Judge Advocate General given in December, 1862, in which the question is not discussed, but is evidently considered one obvious under the customs of the Service. That the signature of the judge advocate is not vital, even to the record of the original proceedings, is shown by the Regulations (A.R. No. 987; No. 1055 of 1901). The judge advocate of a court-martial should, undoubtedly, be present and certify the record in all cases of revision, except as provided in the above regulation.

Oscar King Davis, a newspaper writer and war correspondent of much experience in the Philippines, in China during the Boxer insurrection and in Manchuria during the present war, believes that there is an essential difference in the discipline and spirit of the opposing forces. "The Russian," Mr. Davis says, writing in the Youth's Companion, "careless of discipline and of law, carries out his orders with the servility developed from centuries of unthinking obedience to those over him. With the Japanese, however, loyalty to his ruler is the first tenet of religion, and intelligent, willing obedience is his free-will offering to the emperor, who is at the same time his king and his god. In the one army such discipline as exists is enforced from above with the stern power of the military machinery. In the other a discipline which is the wonder and admiration of military men the world over, springs from the heart of the individual soldier. One army does its work because it must, the other because it wishes to. Japanese discipline seems to concern itself with every detail of the soldier's life; but for affairs beyond the main points of drill and those matters which pertain strictly to the fighting part of the soldier's duty, the Russian discipline seems to have no care. When the soldier is not busy upon some essentially military duty he is inclined to be lawless and unrestrained."

The following self-explanatory circular has been issued by the Quartermaster General of the Army: "Complaint having been made to this office that transportation requests are presented to railroad companies bearing such notation as 'lowest rate available to the public' and other notations rendering it doubtful what class of transportation, whether first or second class, is required, it is hereby directed that hereafter in drawing request for transportation, the issuing officer acquaint himself with the different classes of passenger rates in effect between the points of contemplated travel and insert in the request, on the line after 'Remarks' the class of transportation desired, viz., first class limited, party, second class, or colonist, as the case may be. In this connection attention is invited to paragraph in Army Regulation No. 1210, which provides that 'accommodations afforded by tourist sleeping cars, colonists or emigrant sleepers (a seat by day and a berth by night for each soldier) will be furnished whenever practicable, provided the cost of such accommodation in addition to the travel fare imposed, does not exceed the cost of through limited first class tickets between the points involved.' When sleeping car accommodations are not furnished a soldier is entitled to first class transportation, unless the order for his travel specifically states otherwise."

Some criticism has been occasioned by the recent bad shooting with 6-inch guns on vessels of the British Mediterranean fleet during target prize firing. In defense of the officers and men it is held the fault lies with the regulations which govern the shooting. The Hampshire Telegraph of Portsmouth, England, referring to the matter says: "The range at which the prize-firing is now carried out is described by a correspondent as being neither long nor short, but a kind of middle-distance. Just too far away for the men to see if they are striking the target, as the hole made by a 6-inch projectile in a canvas target 2,500 yards away is not large enough to be detected through the telescope used for gun sights in the ordinary way. At long, or what is now known as battle range firing, during the expenditure of the ammunition for the other three-quarters of the year, a 'spotter' stationed aloft assists the gunlayers in prompting aim as to the fault of his shot, but at prize-firing spotters are not allowed, and the gunlayers, not being able to see for themselves, are stranded, with the result that speed is sought after and accuracy sacrificed, and luck, not science, determines who shall win the prize."

Apropos to delay in answering official communications, General Ainsworth, Military Secretary, has sent the following letter to the commanding general of the Philippine Division: "The attention of the Acting Chief of Staff has been called to the frequent neglect of officers to answer promptly official communications addressed to them. This has led in some cases to considerable expense in writing for information, besides delaying public business. In other cases, this neglect has resulted in depriving enlisted men for several months of pay due. While failure to perform a plain duty is reprehensible in any case, it is particularly so when it operates to prevent an enlisted man from receiving the pay and allowances which he has earned. The Acting Chief of Staff directs that you take such steps as will correct the defects mentioned, and that you inform the officers of your command that hereafter offenses of this nature will be entered upon their efficiency record."

Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army has submitted an opinion to the Chief of Staff relative to the recommendation made by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry,

in his annual report, that colored men be enlisted for the Artillery and stationed in the South. General Davis, differing with the conclusion reached by General Barry in his report, holds that there is no authority of law for the enlistment of colored men for the Artillery and that to warrant such enlistments Congress would first have to pass the requisite legislation. As a matter of fact it may be authoritatively stated that the War Department does not look with favor upon the recommendation of General Barry. It is not believed by the authorities that it would be feasible to station colored soldiers in the Southern States and the matter will doubtless be allowed to drop.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant of the Marine, has announced that upon the retirement of Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, Dec. 15 next these changes will occur: Lieut. Col. Charles Laucheimer will be promoted to be colonel and adjutant and inspector; Major Henry C. Haines will be promoted to be lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant and inspector. The vacancy in the grade of major and assistant adjutant will be filled by appointment. The selection has not yet been made. It is required by law that the officer for this appointment shall have served at least seven years in the Marine Corps as a commissioned officer. Capt. A. S. McLemore is among the officers eligible for this position who have signified their willingness to be transferred from the line to the staff.

Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, Secretary Morton has issued an order that all candidates for the Pay Corps must file with the department at the time they apply for designation statements from at least two reputable business concerns vouching for the candidate's personal integrity and for his business ability in the line of work he will be called upon to perform in the duty for which he is applying. This is indeed a marked advance in the interest of efficiency. It is only one of several recommendations recently made by Admiral Harris and that portion of his report published this week which deals with the policy toward new appointments to the Pay Corps is deserving of very careful consideration.

General Mills reports that the provision made at the last session of Congress insures for West Point the obtaining of an abundant and excellent water supply, not only ample for present needs, but sufficient for any future change likely to be undertaken. In consequence, this vexatious and perplexing problem can now be considered as satisfactorily solved. The work upon plans for the new buildings and other improvements, provided for in the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, is being prosecuted with all diligence. It is hoped to commence the construction this winter of the officers' quarters which are to take the place of those now located on the site of the new cadet barracks which cannot be built until the site is cleared.

In obedience to orders given him by Rear Admiral McCalla, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., has made a report on the use of submarine torpedo-boats for the defence of San Francisco harbor. Lieutenant MacArthur thinks that with clear water and in clear weather these boats may be made effective for the purpose intended, but their range is so limited that their chief use must be as a menace rather than as a real fighting machine. The fact that submarines are in use for the defence of a harbor will always tend to make an enemy cautious about approaching it, but as to the extent of their usefulness there is much to be said.

The Second Division of the General Staff of the Army is preparing a "Record of Events of the Russo-Japanese War," which will be used in the Army War College in connection with the course for officers to begin Nov. 1. For the present it is not the intention of the General Staff to issue pamphlets descriptive of the various engagements in the Far East. It is possible, however, that when the two opposing armies go into winter quarters the General Staff will think it expedient to continue these publications, bringing the reports upon the war down to date. A large part of the course at the War College will consist of lectures on the Far Eastern war with comparisons with other great engagements in modern history.

It seems certain that the Brooklyn Navy Yard is to have a stone and concrete drydock of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any ship sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and from this it appears that the era of "cheap and nasty" wooden docks has passed for good. The millions spent by the Government in the construction of the sham docks in various parts of the country would have been sufficient to supply the Navy with stone drydocks enough to carry the whole fleet at once. "Experientia docet" is all very well, but when it handicaps the efficiency of the fighting arm it is time to call a halt in the experimental line.

The retirement of Major C. W. Abbott, 25th Inf., caused the following promotions in the Army: Capt. E. E. Hatch, 18th Inf., to be major; 1st Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., to be captain, and 2d Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant.

In the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute for September appears a paper by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., on "A Handicap on United States Battleships," the object of which is to point out "that shallow draught is a real and positive handicap to speed in the case of our 16,000 ton battleships, and that the cheapest way of obtaining an additional half knot would be by the sacrifice of the shallow draught, a sacrifice which would not cause indirectly material sacrifices as regards any other quality." Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., writing of "Colliers and Coaling Stations," says that while we have failed to purchase St. Thomas, with Culebra Island only a few miles distant, the Danish Islands are not liable to be of much use to anyone else. The most we have to fear is the concession of coaling stations in Hayti, San Domingo, Venezuela or the United States of Colombia to other powers, and if it happens, we will probably need all the coaling stations we have. He adds that "we should lose no time in establishing strongly fortified coaling stations and bases in the Pacific. Our future lies in the control of the Caribbean Sea and the North Pacific Ocean." Surg. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., discusses "Some Hygienic Precautions to be Observed in Training," and says: "The object of all objects in education and training being the permanent increase in the capacity and endurance for work, it follows that the highest results can only be obtained when we observe this point and try to keep the amounts of our instruction and training well within the range of the endurance of the individual as well as within that of the average, in handling a large number of men as we do in drills. If more is demanded, the educational result will be failure; if less is exacted, we do not make the best of our opportunities." Lieut. Comdr. John Hood, U.S.N., contributes "Some Remarks on the Administration of Justice in the Navy," and asks: "Cannot the existent dread in the Navy of trial by court-martial be overcome, and a sentiment cultivated of looking upon such courts as vindicators of innocence as much as punishers of guilt?" Lieut. W. S. Turpin, U.S.N., writes of "Fire Control," and says that "looking at the subject of naval warfare from a general standpoint, it seems that most of our thought and energies have been directed towards the improvement of the mechanical side of the question and too little thought has been paid to developing the personal element which must in all cases be the deciding factor in any action in which the engaged forces are at all equal from the mechanical side." "War and Its Prevention" is the topic of a paper by Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., who says in conclusion: "Let practical America recognize the truth that war is a calamity that may overtake the most peaceful nation, and that insurance against war by preparation for it is, of all methods, the most business-like, the most humane, and the most in accordance with the teachings of the Christian religion." Other articles in this number of the Proceedings are: "Training Ranges and Long-Range Firing," by Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, U.S.N.; "A Study of Attack upon Fortified Harbors," by Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Rodgers, U.S.N.; "Discussion: The Fleet and Its Personnel," by Lieut. Yates Stirling, jr., U.S.N., and the usual professional and other notes.

A military correspondent of the Times, who appears to know Port Arthur intimately, explains that it was unreasonable to expect a place so well defended to fall without a long-continued attack. There are large detached forts surrounding the place, and the Russians had thrown up a complex secondary system of defence, some of these works being new forts, which necessitated a veritable siege before they could be reduced. In their construction all the resources of modern science had been brought into play. It would appear, indeed, that the great forts on the main line of defence are now being subjected to regular siege. "But the powers of the besieger for offence and the range of his guns have increased pari passu with the advantages of the besieged. It was necessary to defend these detached forts again by throwing up other works in front of them, also armed with heavy guns, to keep the besieger at a distance and delay his advance towards the fortress. * * * At Port Arthur they are numerous. The first laid out partook of the nature of an advanced fortress. It stretched from Maokia village, on Society Bay, in front of Sokoto railway station, across the railway line and narrow isthmus of Kinchan, to Liau-shan-tun in Ta-lien-wan Bay. It consisted of continuous and broken lines of trenches, in front of which mines and fougasses filled with stones that exploded when walked over were sunk and protected by barbed wire entanglements. These wires were in some cases charged with electricity, or provided with bells, to knock over the enemy or give timely warning of his approach. Behind this line, stretching from shore to shore, and completely denying the railway and high road to the attackers, were at least two hills crowned with great forts armed with siege guns. And in front of the line, again, the Bonze Hill or Mount Sampson gave room for a similar great fort, which plunged its shells into recesses invisible from and miles in front of the main line. This great system of works formed a detachable obstacle, some thirty miles from Port Arthur. * * * It was so strong as to be considered impregnable. But the Russians had reckoned without sea power. Three or four Japanese gunboats, carefully handled, swept the line of Russian defences from the sea. Their great projectiles, enfilading or raking the positions of the defenders, already fully employed with the Japanese infantry and artillery in front, drove the Russians away. The position, unlike the heel of Achilles, was rendered vulnerable because its end was dipped in water."

"The case of Major Harry L. Rees, U.S.A., paymaster of the Department of the Columbia," says the New York Evening Post, "conveys a special lesson, which the present administration ought to take to heart. As we reported last week, this officer has got into serious financial trouble, has been relieved from duty, and is facing a court-martial. It is the old story of dissipation and consequent indebtedness. But the significant fact about the case is that Major Rees is a purely political appointee, who had never had any military service whatever until appointed to the Army in 1899 by President McKinley, at the age of forty. He had not even served in the Volunteers in the war with Spain, so far as we know he never had any connection with the National Guard, and at the time of his appointment he was merely an unsuccessful editor of a party newspaper. Yet to please some Oregon politician, he was given a full majority, although obviously disqualified by the mere fact that at the age of forty

he was willing to take up a new profession. Now it is not impossible that if this place had been filled, as it should have been, by some line captain of good service, he too might have yielded to temptation and gone wrong. But the chances would have been infinitely less, and moreover, the Army would have been immensely stimulated and the rate of promotion increased had the office been thus filled. There never has been worse prostitution of the Army than in just these appointments to the Pay Corps made by McKinley and Roosevelt. A lot of old, broken-down men have thus secured easy Government berths, and lifelong pensions—but the good name of the Army suffers. When the Service was reorganized in 1901, or rather disorganized, it was pointed out in these columns that its morale was bound to suffer. News of wrongdoing of officers is reported in this column every week, with apparently increasing frequency. Not in thirty years have there been so many scandals as in 1904, and there seems to be no end to them. In more than three-quarters of the cases the offenders are political appointees, or officers who were taken over from the volunteers without proper investigation of their moral character, or men who rose from the ranks. Very few West Pointers have gone wrong, but enough to show that the moral tone of the Service has been seriously lowered."

According to correspondence received from Manila under date of Sept. 1, insurgents in the Cottabatto district of Mindanao were still giving the troops there plenty of work. The gunboat Mindoro had been sent down the Rio Grande river to Cottabatto to operate in conjunction with the land forces in their efforts to bag the notorious leader, Datto Ali, and his band of cut-throats. Datto Ali has proved a slippery customer, and has thus far escaped all traps set for him by the troops. "Within the last ten days," writes a correspondent, "Datto Ali has managed to enter the country lying between the towns of Cottabatto and Malabang and created consternation among the Filipino residents of that section. It is believed that the Moro chieftain is in command of a large force of bolomen around Reina Regente and General Wood has directed an immediate move against him." In accordance with the instructions from General Wood, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., organized a provisional company composed of selected men, who were good shots, in command of Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., with the object of capturing Ali. The company was officially designated "The 23d Infantry Provisional Company," and was composed of five officers, 101 enlisted men and one interpreter: four officers and ninety-eight men could swim. All the men had previously fired ball cartridges, and had been used to "roughing it," and each company in the regiment was represented. The commissioned officers with the expedition were the following: Capt. M. C. Kerth, 1st Lieut. H. S. Howland, 1st Lieut. W. T. Merry, 1st Lieut. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, assistant surgeon, Med. Dept., U.S.A. The service of the thirteen non-commissioned officers varied from three years to twenty-four. First Class Sergt. Joseph Bailey, H.C., also accompanied the force. We publish extracts from an official order bearing on the expedition elsewhere in this issue.

Four sets of the new officers' quarters at Fort Elhan Allen, Vt., have been completed and two more buildings of the seven contracted for will be finished, it is expected, by the end of next month. The cost of construction was close to \$110,000, and the new buildings are model ones in every respect. The buildings are wired and equipped for electricity. They also have electrical speaking connections throughout the house. The floors are all of hard pine with a brilliant finish. The interior decorations and finishings are very pretty. The buildings are large and comfortable, containing on the first floor a large parlor and dining-room with fire places in each, a large office, a butler's pantry and kitchen. There are spacious bedrooms, baths, a linen closet and nursery on the second floor and servants' quarters in the attic. The basement contains a laundry, storage room and coal room, and a boiler room. They stand on the officers' line as follows: One double set of captains' quarters, one field officers' quarters, two double sets of lieutenant quarters, one double set of captain quarters, one double set of lieutenant quarters and one set of field officers' quarters.

The degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Oct. 1 was as follows: Battleships.—Ohio, 99.7 per cent.; Virginia, 68.6; Nebraska, 59; Georgia, 65.3; New Jersey, 69.1; Rhode Island, 71.2; Connecticut, 53.59; Louisiana, 59.68; Vermont, 21.5; Kansas, 26.6; Minnesota, 43.8; Mississippi, 10.24; Idaho, 9.98. Armored cruisers.—Pennsylvania, 90.5 per cent.; West Virginia, 94.2; California, 64; Colorado, 95; Maryland, 90.57; South Dakota, 61.5; Tennessee, 50.06; Washington, 44.7. Protected cruisers.—Chattanooga, 97 per cent.; Galveston, 91; St. Louis, 51.1; Milwaukee, 58.5; Charleston, 83.2. Gunboats.—Dubuque, 63.9 per cent.; Paducah, 58.9. Training ships.—Cumberland, 72 per cent.; Intrepid, 56.2. Training brig.—Boxer, 85 per cent. Torpedo-boats. Stringham, 99 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 99; O'Brien, 98.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C.M., in the case of Corporal David E. Hopkins, Co. F, 9th Inf., tried at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and found not guilty of neglect of duty and acquitted, says: "It is remarked that the corporal on duty near the entrance of the guard house is not authorized to act as a turnkey. In fact, the keys should not be in his possession, except as prescribed by Par. 142 of the Guard Manual. Nor is he authorized to quit his post of duty, except as provided for in Par. 169 of the Guard Manual. Moreover, where prisoners are temporarily released from restraint, it stands to reason that custodians of whatever rank and position should use the common safeguard against surprise required of sentinels. Not to do so is neglect. The findings and acquittal were disapproved Oct. 14, 1904."

The report of the board of health for the Philippine Islands and the city of Manila for the month of June shows 600 births and 800 deaths in Manila during the month as compared with 626 births and 763 deaths for the month of May. Upon a basis of 219,941 as the population of the city there were 33.21 births and 44.28 deaths to each thousand of inhabitants. The annual birth rate for the month per thousand was as follows: Americans, 19.42; Filipinos, 37.27; Spaniards, 19.26; other Europeans, 43.60; Chinese, 2.29; all others, 0. Average,

33.21. In speaking of the cholera the report shows that the last case was reported in April of this year. The total number of deaths from cholera March 20, 1902, to June 30, 1904, was 105,075.

The choosing of Mrs. William B. Kinney, daughter of Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, to christen the battleship New Jersey, to be launched from the shipyard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company at Quincy, Mass., Nov. 10, invites attention to the fact that this is the second time within the last few years a married woman has been chosen to act as sponsor of a naval vessel at her launching. The Kearsarge was launched with the wife of Comdr. Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., as the sponsor, Commander Winslow being the son of the commander of the old Kearsarge when she sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

An examination is to be held on Nov. 15 for the purpose of selecting an officer for detail to fill the one vacancy existing in the grade of captain in the Ordnance Department of the Army. Already the Chief of Ordnance has received four applications from officers desirous of taking this competitive examination, and it is believed that several more will be received before the examination begins. The next examination for detail to fill the fifteen vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department will not take place until the spring.

A telegram from Lawton, Oklahoma, states that the stables at Fort Sill, used by Troops A, B, C and D, 8th Cavalry, were destroyed by fire on Oct. 24. The fire started, it is said, while the soldiers were at dinner and was under such headway when discovered that it was impossible to quench it. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The origin of the fire is uncertain. Nearly everything stored in the stables was destroyed, including, it is reported, 120,000 rounds of ammunition, many saddles, blankets and tents, and much feed and grain.

A new use has been found for torpedo-boat destroyers. The Tingey has made a survey of the waters lying in the chord of the bay between Great Point and Coatee, Cape Cod, for the purpose of laying out rifle ranges to be used by the North Atlantic squadron during the maneuvers of next summer. This employment of the Tingey will be followed by a like use of other destroyers and torpedo-boats, having for its object a twofold purpose, to survey unsurveyed waters and to familiarize the men and officers of these vessels with their capabilities and range.

The General Alava and the Villalobos have arrived at Hankow, on the Yang-Tze river, and will remain there until the river begins to rise and then return to Shanghai or farther down the coast for target practice. The regular fleet target practice and drills, usually held off Chefoo, China, will not be held there this year on account of its proximity to the field of naval action between the Japanese and the Russians. Chefoo is only about forty miles from Nieu-chwang and about the same distance from Port Arthur entrance.

The construction of a fine foundry building at the new Charleston, S.C., naval station will be commenced as soon as the necessary preparations can be carried out. The lowest bidder for this work was Moise de Leon, of Atlanta, Ga., at \$64,870. It is the intention of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to lay out a building which shall suffice for the needs of the bureau for many years to come. The appropriation available for this building is \$75,000.

The gun practice by the Pacific squadron at Magdalena Bay, Southern California, has been successful even beyond the anticipations of its advocates, and it is quite probable that in the future the same locality will be chosen for the drills and gun practice of this squadron. It possesses, among other advantages, a most charming climate; no rain ever falls, its shores are entirely uninhabited, and it has neither currents nor tides to interfere with carrying out any sort of exercises.

The largest contract ever entered into by the Navy Department for alcohol has just been awarded for furnishing the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts with 1,500,000 pounds of proof alcohol, the amount involved being \$67,000. This large amount of alcohol will be required during the coming year for ordnance and experimental purposes, and there were three successful bidders, the contract having been equitably divided among these three contractors.

The Lawrence has been detached from the coast flotilla and directed to report for duty at the Naval Academy, and the Stewart has been detailed to take the place of the Lawrence on the coast squadron. One of the latest of the destroyers will be kept at the Naval Academy for purposes of drill and practice for the midshipmen, and it is believed that this will be of much benefit to the various classes at Annapolis.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. L. Hime, late R.A., has issued from the press of Longmans Green and Co., London and New York, an interesting historical work on "Gunpowder and Ammunition, Their Origin and Progress." It is full of quaint quotations and rare learning.

New commissary carts are being tried by the several companies of the 2d U.S. Infantry at Fort Logan, Col. A number of these carts were purchased for experimental use, and a report on them is to be made by Department of Colorado headquarters.

A soldier escorting a prisoner in an English police court refused to remove his head covering on the ground that if an officer were to see him without it he would put him under arrest. He finally removed it under protest.

The harmonious co-operation of the land and sea forces of Japan recalls the terse phrase of the Englishman, Sir John Fisher, that "no soldier of ours can go anywhere unless a sailor carries him there on his back."

PROPOSITION OF A SECOND WEST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In January last, when I returned to regular duty, after an absence of a year on detached service, I found that many, both here and elsewhere, entertained the belief that the improvements at West Point were being planned or should be planned with the view of ultimately providing for an enlarged corps of 1,000 or 1,200 cadets. I accepted the general proposition that the growing greatness of our country might in time demand a largely increased number of cadets, but I did not believe that the best results would ever be obtained by trying to educate such a number together in one school; further, I thought that before any element of an enlarged corps should be considered, the wisdom of ever attempting such an enlargement here should be thoroughly discussed. In May I wrote an article (published in the July number of *Military Service Journal*), in support of my idea that, in case of any such enlargement of the corps, we would more nearly preserve all the best factors of West Point's success by having two schools. In this article, after enumerating the influences which have been most potent in West Point's success, the following introductory sentence occurs: Under the assumption here made that the future will demand a large increase in the number of officers, and that it is desirable to give intermediate education to all, the first question that arises is whether the West Point system, as it has been operated in the past, is equally applicable to large numbers together. The writer does not believe that it is, and the reason for the belief may be thus generally stated—that the large numbers unavoidably compel too many departures from the regime of the past and infringe at too many points upon the fundamental elements of success—; at the end of the article the following sentence occurs: "The final conclusion is, that it would be wise to anticipate the necessities that will surely come, and steps should be taken to provide a second West Point at the next considerable increase in the number of United States cadets." Again in the body of the article the following: "After much endeavor to form a fairly just estimate of the numerous elements and complex influences which have been most essential in shaping West Point results, and believing that West Point is without an equal among intermediate schools, the writer is led to the conclusion that the various factors of its success can be better conserved and more wisely modified in a small than in a large school and, consequently, in the event of a considerable increase in the number of cadets, that it would be better to have two schools." There are at least four other sentences in the article in which the proposition for two schools is made to depend entirely upon an enlarged corps.

I am accordingly greatly surprised that Colonel Pettit in the October *Infantry Journal* should ascribe to me a desire to divide the present academy, so much surprised that it makes me doubt whether my article has "excited the interest" which he assures me it has, and also leads me to hope that "the opposition" of which he also assures me, may be less than he thinks when my views are fairly understood. I confess to a humiliation in having to explain the meaning of a carefully prepared statement. I can only account for Colonel Pettit's mistake by assuming that the title of the article misled him. While I admit that the title was unfortunate, I did not expect any one to accept it as defining the conclusions of the article.

The foregoing quotations from my original article and the reiteration now, that I do not propose and have never proposed a separation of schools, except in the case of an enlarged corps, make it unnecessary for me to allude further to Colonel Pettit's opposition to a division of the present academy. Moreover, I sincerely hope that the enlargement will not come, and that he is right in his belief that it will not be necessary, and I fully agree with him that it would be fatal to West Point to have cadets much in excess of the guaranteed vacancies.

There is another very serious misunderstanding of my position by Colonel Pettit which, in justice to my friends as well as to myself, I wish to correct. The opening paragraph of Colonel Pettit's article is: "Colonel Tillman's article on 'A Second West Point' has aroused great interest in the Service, and will meet with great opposition. It is a little late, from the fact that the authority and money have already been granted by Congress for rebuilding West Point, and it is under way and not likely to be stopped now."

This is very nearly an explicit assertion that I am opposed to the improvements provided for by the act of Congress giving us our large appropriation. I suppose Colonel Pettit had some authority for this implication, but his authority was entirely erroneous, and the paragraph utterly misrepresents my position. I am and always have been heartily in favor of the improvements and have given my best efforts to have them come about in the way most beneficial to West Point. Such differences as have existed between myself and any of my colleagues are not with regard to the improvements but merely as to the best way of making them. The act making the appropriation provides for improvements, etc., "made necessary by the increased number of cadets now authorized by law." With my views as to the unwisdom of an enlarged corps of cadets at West Point, I have been and am in favor of a strict construction of the law, both for legal reasons and because I think it for the best interests of the academy.

Colonel Pettit does not believe any enlargement is likely to come for many years. I should therefore suppose he would also be a strict constructionist. Holding as I do, that in case of any considerable enlargement of the corps, better results would come from two schools, I have not desired to let any anticipations of an enlarged corps detrimentally affect the best interest of the present sized corps; therefore, as said above, my July article was written with the view of having the wisdom of an enlarged corps discussed, and if practicable, decided before allowing the possibility of such a corps to have any influence in the expenditure of the present appropriation, made for a specific purpose.

Colonel Pettit says that I have admirably expressed the aims and purposes of the academy and that he agrees fully with me as to these. Without, to me, any intelligible reason, he then assumes that my proposition for two schools is intended to deprive certain cadets of the advantages of the kind of education which West Point has given, and which I have described. That such is not my purpose or belief is shown by the third of the

above extracts from my paper, and the two which follow, all of which refer to what I believe would be the results of my proposition: "With smaller schools, and with the example and tradition of West Point to guide their direction, it is confidently concluded that all the good results of the past, still deemed desirable, are more likely to be continued and multiplied." "The writer is convinced that a separation of courses, when large numbers are involved, would produce better results through separate schools."

With the objects expressed by these quotations in view, and the belief that they would be better accomplished by what I propose under the conditions of a greatly enlarged corps, I do not deem it necessary to refer further to certain of Colonel Pettit's interrogatories, "who most needs training," "where do our great soldiers come from," etc., except to say that I agree with him as to the relative importance of the line and staff, that I want all officers as thoroughly trained as possible. It is well to note that Colonel Pettit here and frequently in his article, divides the Army between line and staff—a division on this line does not appear in my article at all.

A paragraph from Colonel Pettit's article reads: "I cannot agree with Colonel Tillman in his ideas as to the calamities which would follow a large increase in the number of cadets. It is just as easy to command 1,200 men as 400. The 'music and military display' are not appreciably greater, or more attractive. The number found deficient would naturally be greater, and perhaps a few more might be returned; but that rests with the President and need not concern the Academic Board seriously or weaken its influence, and I confess that I cannot see how a few hundred more cadets are going to greatly increase the difficulty in keeping that 'clock-like precision in duties and exercises,' if the Superintendent and commandant are good soldiers."

This paragraph sweeps away four reasons advanced in outline by me as objections to a large number of cadets at one school—three of them do not exist to him, and the fourth he cannot see. These reasons, as outlined by me, involve many points which I could not then set forth and cannot now, for lack of space, but it was assumed that many of the points would be apparent. However, taking his references to my article in the most literal and narrow sense, it is hardly possible to believe that Colonel Pettit really means what he has written. Equally close and uniform supervision of 1,200 is in no conceivable case as easy or accurate as that of 400—nor are the effects or the "display" by these numbers any nearer equal. It is almost incredible that he should think that the setting aside of the Academic Board's conclusions need not seriously concern it or weaken its influence. The term used by me, "clock-like precision in duties and exercises," seems to have impressed Colonel Pettit as applying only to physical exercises; but a very little consideration of the paragraph in which this term occurs shows that it referred to the "occupation of the cadets' time," one of the most important of all our educational factors. The size of the corps affects this factor very greatly, the soldierly qualities of the Commandant and Superintendent hardly at all.

In this same connection it may be well to note the following additional extract from Colonel Pettit's paper. "I would scarcely like to admit that West Point would lose its thoroughness by an increase of the number of cadets. There are ten universities in this country with over 2,500 students each, and anxious for more. Annapolis is not making any complaint with nearly 800 cadets." If this is intended, as I suppose it is, to express Colonel Pettit's belief that the university methods can be extended to West Point without detriment to our output, it is very evident why he does not appreciate what I regard as difficulties in operating our plant.

Colonel Pettit says: "The importance of grading to cadets rests almost wholly on its influence in their choice of arm, and relative standing therein, and it would naturally be more important in large classes than in smaller ones, for it would represent more 'files.' The necessary thing to secure 'effort' is to attach a commission to each diploma."

This paragraph leaves me in some doubt whether Colonel Pettit agrees with me as to the importance of grading. I think he does, but I do not agree with him as to the assertion in the last sentence. Commissions do now accompany all diplomas, but I am proud to affirm that in the majority of cases there is a desire to worthily deserve as well as barely possess a commission. One of our most constant aims is to encourage this desire and much valuable effort thus results.

Some of us would have attached more importance to Colonel Pettit's opinion as to the topographical fitness of West Point for all proper drills before he made the following statement: "We organized and drilled a regiment of 1,300 men preparatory to war, at a post with not one-third of the drill ground available at West Point."

It is my decided conviction that regiments which have received no other preparation than such as could be given in the area specified by Colonel Pettit would not be good troops to send against Kuroki's infantry.

Colonel Pettit agrees perfectly with me as to the kind of preparatory school West Point should be, but the direct reverse would most probably be inferred from the reading of his article alone.

He says that he "does not see a single strong or urgent reason for a division of West Point." If this remark refers to the present academy we agree perfectly; if it refers to a considerably enlarged corps we are wide apart. The reasons why we are so far apart are to me perfectly evident, and my great interest in this matter induces me to frankly state them.

We all claim and believe that West Point has been rather more successful than other institutions—certainly successful. This success must be due to definite causes. It cannot, in my opinion, be correctly attributed to any superiority in natural ability or acquired learning of our academic authorities, nor can it be ascribed to better material in pupils. The potential factors of West Point's success are very varied, very numerous and very complex, involving a great many details. I have attempted to, and believe that I have, briefly touched on nearly all of these generically though not specifically, in the article which Colonel Pettit reviews. These individual factors may appear, and often are, small when taken alone, but their combined effect is great and accomplishes the result. It is often not easy to state any considerable direct loss that would follow the omission of certain of them, but small screws removed in succession will soon cause the plate to loosen and the machine to rattle. I attach much importance to these factors. Colonel Pettit not only does not attach any importance to many of them, but it is clear from his reference to certain paragraphs of my article that he has only a general and imperfect conception of what is embraced in my allusions; he has never differentiated the factors and he shows that he is not at all familiar with many of the

interacting relations with which the Academic Board has to contend. This is a mere statement of a fact and is not intended to reflect upon Colonel Pettit. I do not claim to have grasped and catalogued each element which influences at West Point, nor that my valuation of those enumerated expresses accurately their relative worth. In a discussion as to how best to accomplish results, however, if the only recognized agents of these results are swept away something else should be substituted. This is where Colonel Pettit and I differ: I wish to hold on to recognized agents. He, with a very ready stroke of the pen, sweeps these away and puts nothing in place—has results without causes. The "atmosphere of West Point" might be a refuge from further accounting were it not that this atmosphere is also due to the removed agents. That we must differ is evident and unavoidable.

Colonel Pettit's positive assertion that two schools would destroy all future "cameraderie" among the pupils thereof is not in any way conclusive; other officers think differently, and he is not sustained by the experience of foreign nations. France, England, Austria, Italy and Russia all have separate schools for different branches of the service, and cameraderie exists in full power in their armies.

Colonel Pettit in his peroration on "sentiment" has permitted his great fluency to commit an injustice in charging that those who agree with me are trying to kill the academy. Their affection for West Point is, I believe, as great as his, their sentiment quite as real; both, in us all, stand upon a deeper and broader sentiment, love of country. This is not limited to the graduates of West Point, and the inspiration of every great occasion calls it forth. I have not overlooked or asked any one to underestimate the sentimental influences which pertain to the discussion. I do, however, think that the veiled intimation that the graduates of another school might not have sentiment enough to lead men in a fight for their country is highly absurd. It is not important, but Colonel Pettit is mistaken in his idea that a new university cannot be great—several instances in our own country contradict him; also, the value of tradition and sentiment are based on greatness first; they do not make greatness. Whether he is right in assuming that either Eliot or Hadley would be unwilling to attempt to add to the renown of Harvard or Yale and to the good of the country by a "second edition" if fifty millions were handed them, I doubt extremely.

It is quite appropriate here to make reference to some of those who have publicly in writing expressed themselves as agreeing with or not differing much from me in regard to the essentials of my proposition.

General Schofield says: "I agree perfectly with Professor Tillman that any further increase in the corps of cadets at West Point is not to be desired."

General Crozier says: "There is little trouble to admit that those of the academy's best methods, to which its excellence must be mainly attributed, could not be advantageously spread over a much larger number of cadets than that which now forms its ordinary complement."

General Hasbrouck says: "I think he is right in claiming that the West Point methods which have produced such admirable results in the past, cannot be successfully applied to a large number of cadets."

General Story is not terrified at the idea of two schools, though he would have them as one for a portion of the time.

General Craighill says: "It is, too, a satisfaction to find myself in accord with my distinguished classmate, General Schofield, in this matter," then gives the above extract from General Schofield.

It is also pertinent here to note that none of these officers in reading my article made Colonel Pettit's mistake of supposing that I wished to disintegrate the present academy; this indicates more careful reading on their parts.

In addition to the officers just named I can state that at the time my July article was published four members of the Academic Board agreed with me, in my main contention, as to the advantages of a divided academy in case of a great enlargement of the corps of cadets, without however expressing themselves as to the best course to be adopted after the division. Another member has more recently expressed the same conviction. The high character and great experience of all these officers shows that the applicability of our system to large numbers in one school is fairly open to discussion.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1904.

S. E. TILLMAN.

PROFITS OF POST EXCHANGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly instruct a curious reader as to the source of authority of the War Department in diverting a portion of the profits of post exchanges to the purchase of prizes and appliances for athletic contests and instruction? As I understand the case, canteens (post exchanges) existed in the Army for some time before the War Department took official cognizance of their existence by issuing regulations governing their operation. These institutions were financed at their start usually by the company fund (saved from the soldier's ration), or occasionally on some company commander's credit. Now comes the War Department, having in equity no vested interest in the institution, and directs those responsible for its operation to set aside a certain portion of the profits for the purchase of baseball, football and other costumes, and accessories.

A very logical extension of this principle would be to require each soldier to pay for the ammunition he expends in taking the annual course of target practice prescribed by the War Department. Athletics have been announced as part of the scheme of military instruction; as much so as drill, shooting or parade. Cannot the Department defray the cost of instructing the Army?

The Navy furnishes an athletic outfit to each vessel in commission and pays for the prizes for competitions; why cannot the Army do likewise? But then, the Navy always was a little ahead; witness the war medals for the West Indian and Philippine campaigns, which the Army never got. A reasonable interpretation of the Act of June 30, 1902, (G.O. No. 68, A.G.O., 1902), which appropriates \$500,000 for " * * * gymnasium" would take this tax from the belly of the soldier.

A BASE ENLISTED MAN.

Among the contributions to the *Youth's Companion* for 1905, as shown by its prospectus, will be articles on "Fighting Arctic Ice," by Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., and "News in the Arctic," by Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Prof. E. S. Holden will write of "What Young Folks Can Do For Astronomy," and there will be an article by Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MANCHURIA.

The two armies in Manchuria are still "observing" each other with no apparent prospect of an immediate encounter. There are affairs of outposts and detachments daily, and some artillery firing, but nothing more. Both sides are intently watching the enemy and the condition is one of great tension. The Russians hold the most important position on the line, that of Lone Tree Hill, which the Japanese have made vain attempts to recapture.

The last great battle ended a fortnight ago after raging for ten days. The troops engaged are roughly estimated as 250,000 on each side.

Previous to the battle General Kuropatkin issued an order somewhat after the style of Gen. John Pope's "headquarters in the saddle" order. In it the Russian troops are told that much time had been necessary for overcoming all difficulties and strengthening the army for its arduous work. The assertions so often made in Russian official circles that the retreat of the Manchurian army had been merely a strategic movement to the rear were repeated. The time had not before arrived to take advantage of the "successful repulses" of the Japanese at Ta-shih-chiao, Lian-dan-san, and Liao-yang. High praise was bestowed upon the Russian troops for their gallantry, and for the success which they attained in withdrawing from the positions without being entangled. Now they are to take heart. There will be sufficient force to assure victory, the difficulties of transport are being overcome, supplies are being accumulated, and the enemy is to be vanquished. Hitherto, the Japanese have chosen their own dispositions for attack, but now the moment has arrived when that advantage is to be seized by the Russians, "for the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough to begin the forward movement."

The battle was opened Oct. 9 by the passage of a Russian detachment, consisting of an infantry brigade, 2,000 cavalry with two guns, across the Tai-tse-ho at a point 40 miles to the east of Liao-yang, and the cutting of the Japanese communication between Hai-ho-yen and Pen-hsi-hu, which was subsequently restored. There was much fighting all along the front Oct. 9, but the battle really began on Monday, the 10th, the Russians having strengthened the positions they had occupied. Their principal object was to overwhelm the Japanese right, driving it back on Pen-hsi-hu and beyond, in order, if possible, to endanger the rear of Liao-yang. On the other hand, the Japanese, by massing strength on their left, made desperate efforts to envelop and crush the Russian right flank, thus menacing Kuropatkin's rear on that side from Shi-li-ho, Lung-wang-miao, and Wu-li-shia, which are places on the line between Liao-yang and Mukden.

This was the report of Marshal Oyama of the operation of the left army. On the other hand, Kuropatkin telegraphed Oct. 13 that the greatest Japanese concentration was against his left and center, and that at nightfall on the previous day his troops on the right fell back from the "advanced positions" to the "main position." The fighting was desperate, and appears to have been attended by great slaughter.

In a despatch on the same day Marshal Oyama stated that the Left Army had been, since Tuesday night, Oct. 11, continuously attacking the Russian posted near the railway within ten miles north of Yentai. The central column, after repulsing the Russian strong force, occupied, on Wednesday afternoon, Lantzechieh, five miles north-west of Yentai, capturing sixteen guns. Thereupon it immediately pursued the Russians, who were retreating in disorder, and captured four more guns during the pursuit. The Russians twice attempted desperate counter-attacks, but were each time repulsed with heavy losses. The right column, while pursuing the Russians near Shi-li-ho, captured five guns and five ammunition wagons. General Kuropatkin reports that the final issue of the battle on Wednesday on the right flank was unsuccessful for the Russians, on account of a Japanese night attack. The Russian troops, he admits, were not only compelled to abandon their positions, but they also lost the guns which had been previously lost and afterwards recovered from the Japanese.

The Japanese Central Army began operations at midnight on the 11th, and reached the heights extending from San-chia-tze to the north-west of San-kua-shuh-shan. Kuropatkin admits that here his troops were driven back to the main position on the afternoon of the 12th, and that the fighting was very severe. In a despatch on Thursday Marshal Oyama said the Central Army commenced operations on Tuesday night, and gained on Wednesday morning a height a few miles east of Yentai, capturing two field guns and eight ammunition wagons, and while pursuing the Russians captured also eleven field guns and ammunition wagons at San-kua-shuh-shan, besides 150 prisoners. The pursuit by the Right and Central Armies was progressing successfully, and on Wednesday the Russian detachment with artillery being enveloped, was panic-stricken twelve miles to the east of Yentai, while the rest was retreating northward in disorder.

"On the morning of the 12th the central column of the Right Army at five o'clock occupied Lo-kou-len-shan and the northern heights at Pa-chia-tze, while the left column of the Right Army occupied the northern heights at Shao-ta-kou. It continues to pursue the enemy. The central column of the Right Army also succeeded in occupying Ha-erh-shan."

A detachment was sent to Shikiatze, eight miles to the north of Pen-hsi-hu, to cut the Russians' retreat. The central and left columns occupied, on Wednesday, several eminences north-east of Yentai mines, and vigorously attacked the Russians who defended their positions with great gallantry.

On the 13th the Japanese, after repeated attempts, finally gained a formidable position by a supreme effort. When the indomitable little men, says the correspondent of the London Standard, gained the summit, the Russians rose to their feet, the ranks closed, and rifle and bayonet were at work in one wild action. It was only for a moment. Shaken by the courage of the Japanese, the Russians broke and fled to their comrades below, already in retreat. The assault and defense alike were a brilliant feat of arms, in which the gallantry of the Russians was surpassed only by the devoted courage of the Japanese infantry. The Russians fell back to a range of low hills bordering the Shakhe River, whence on the 14th, the artillery failing to dislodge them, the Japanese drove them in the afternoon by a magnificent spectacle of disciplined war involving terrible carnage, pursuing them down to the very banks of the Shakhe River.

Marshal Oyama's right near Pensihu was at one time seriously threatened by an attack by the Russians in overwhelming force. On the 17th the Russians suc-

ceeded in penetrating the Japanese center, capturing the important position of Lone Tree Hill. A Japanese detachment, under General Gamada, was cut off and lost nine field pieces, five mountain guns and some prisoners. They also assumed an energetic offensive on the left against the Japanese position at Sia-ku-tun, south-east of Hun Pass. Sia-ku-tun is on the high road which runs to Bentsiaputze, joining the Mandarin road where the Hun River intersects it. It is a mile north of Hun Pass, which is four miles north of the Shakhe River.

On the 17th the Japanese, after a terrifically stubborn resistance, were compelled to retire along their whole line, losing heavily.

On the 18th bad weather interfered with the progress of the battle, which was finally suspended after continuing for ten days with a chasm separating the two armies, and the situation practically unchanged except for the capture by the Russians of Lone Tree Hill and the Shakhe village, from which the Japanese were driven by a flanking movement, leaving a gun and stores, neither party being able to secure decisive results.

Approximate figures of the total losses in the ten days' battle widely vary. The Russians admit a loss of 40,000 men, and estimate the Japanese killed and wounded at 30,000.

The Japanese claim the capture of thirty-five guns, 6,920 shells, 5,574 rifles, 78,000 rounds of ammunition. They do not state what they lost.

A correspondent, writing Oct. 17, said: "General Kuropatkin appears to be preparing to hold the plain in front of Moukden. He is concentrating troops and strengthening his defense works in three lines, the outer along the Shakhe River, the second along the Hun River and the innermost close to Moukden."

A St. Petersburg despatch of Oct. 24 says that the indications are that General Kuropatkin is distributing his forces for another attempt to break the Japanese resistance. The roads are now dried by wind and frost; the cold is intense, and flooded fields have been frozen.

Speaking of the Russian officer in an article in Scribner's for November, Mr. Thomas F. Millard says: "I have seen something of many armies, both in peace and war, but I never before saw one wherein the trait or conviviality, to put it mildly, struck such a predominating note. I know comparatively nothing about conditions of army life in European Russia, but anyone who has seen Port Arthur, Vladivostok, or Harbin will hardly wonder at the scenes to be witnessed now in Manchuria. When General Kuropatkin visited the Far East two years ago, on a tour of inspection, his report is said to have been unusually frank and drastic on this and kindred subjects, and is thought to have been the first schism of the breach between him and Admiral Alexieff." Of the Russian soldier Mr. Millard says: "His simple, kindly nature, unswerving loyalty to Czar and country who have done so little for him, unquestioning obedience to officers who take such little care for his welfare, never-failing patience under reverses, unflinching courage in the presence of the enemy, generally uncomplaining attitude in misfortune, and quiet endurance of poor food and excessive fatigue make him an almost heroic figure. Unaccustomed to what we would consider ordinary comforts, he does not miss them; knowing nothing better, he is contented with his lot.

"As a soldier, Ivan is fairly well drilled in ordinary marching evolutions and the manual of arms, for which he must thank his non-commissioned officers; but he apparently gets very little instruction in modern fighting tactics. Entirely destitute of personal initiative, he is apt to become practically helpless if he loses his officers. He has a fairly good weapon, though inferior to the rifle used by the Japanese, but has been given little instruction how to use it. Target practice is expensive, and in an army the size of Russia's the men get the minimum. The Russian soldier, too, is poorly supplied and clothed in comparison to those of most armies. His rations depend largely upon his foraging ability."

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

The Russian squadron for service in the Far East is reported to be composed of seven battleships, two armored and five protected cruisers, with a complement of seven torpedo-boat destroyers, a repairing ship, four auxiliary cruisers, six transports, two volunteer fleet vessels and a hospital ship; making a total of thirty-five vessels of all classes. Of the battleships five—the Kniaz Suvaroff, Borodino, Orel, Oslabiya and Imperator Alexander III.—are modern vessels, the last four being described by French naval authority as compromises between the battleship and the armored cruiser, without the speed of the latter or protection of the former. Of the other two, the Sissoi Veliki, launched in 1899, is the least seaworthy, as, owing to some miscalculation in her design, she is overweighted, with the result that when fully equipped for service her armor belt is almost entirely submerged. The Navarin is now a comparatively old ship, having been launched in 1891. The makeup of the fleet is as follows:

Name	BATTLESHIPS.		Nominal Speed.	Gun protection.	Weight of broadside.
	Displacement.	Tons.			
Kniaz Suvaroff.....	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Alexander III.....	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Borodino.....	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Orel.....	13,516	16,800	18.0	11.6	4,426
Oslabiya.....	12,674	14,500	19.0	10.5	2,672
Sissoi Veliki.....	8,890	8,500	16.0	12.5	3,186
Navarin.....	9,476	9,000	16.0	12.5	3,404
ARMORED CRUISERS.					
Dmitri Donskoi.....	5,893	7,000	15.0	12.2	444
Adm'l Nakhimoff.....	8,500	9,000	19.0	6.0	944
PROTECTED CRUISERS.					
Oleg.....	6,675	19,500	23.0	4.0	872
Aurora.....	6,630	11,600	20.0	4½	632
Svetlana.....	3,828	8,500	20.0	4.0	476
Almaz.....	3,285	7,500	19.0		184
Jemtchug.....	3,200	17,000	24.0		184
Izumrud.....	3,200	17,000	24.0		184

The fleet passed Dover, England, in three sections on the forenoon of Oct. 23, with the exception of the torpedo flotilla, which was supposed to have passed in the night. She is to steam at a low, economical speed, so as to reach her destination in February. The Russian Admiralty expects the garrison of Port Arthur to hold out until the fleet arrives. According to calculations, if the garrison holds out another six weeks the fierce northeast gales which then begin, will sweep the Yellow Sea, and constitute such danger to the Japanese warships that it

will compel Admiral Togo to relax his blockade, and the garrison will be able to secure a fresh supply of war munitions and food.

A despatch from London, Oct. 24, says: "The steamship Esperanza, which is due to sail from Barry with provisions for the Russian Baltic fleet, was found to-day to be in a sinking condition, her hull having been pierced below the water line. The injury is not explained, but it must have been done to-day, and it is suggested locally that it is the wanton act of some man employed about the ship in resentment of the North Sea incident."

The Russian fleet was reported at Vigo, Spain, Oct. 26.

Col. W. S. Ederly, 2d U.S. Cav., at present on duty in the Philippines, under date of Sept. 10 last, has published a circular giving a decision from the Adjutant General's office, dated Feb. 21, 1903, as to the erasure of the words, "no objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," in the case of a man who may be discharged with character "good"—service, "honest and faithful." It is thought that this decision is a matter of general interest, and we accordingly republish it. Capt. H. G. Trout, 2d U.S. Cav., desired to know first whether, when a man's service has been declared "honest and faithful" by the troop or other commander, the latter is prohibited from erasing the words "no objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," and second, whether a soldier whose term of service has expired and whose service has been declared "not honest and faithful" should receive an honorable discharge. In reply the Adjutant General's Office said: "A soldier may have served honestly and faithfully and his character may have been 'good,' yet there may be objections to his re-enlistment, and in such a case the words 'no objections to his re-enlistment is known to exist' should be erased. The reason for this action should be noted on the muster roll which sets forth the fact of discharge for future guidance of the War Department. To the second inquiry it may be stated that Army Regulations 167 prescribes in specific terms when an honorable or dishonorable discharge or discharge without honor, shall be given. The question, therefore, of honest and faithful service does not enter into the case."

We have received the annual reports of the commanders of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, the School of Application for Cavalry and Artillery at Fort Riley, and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten. Lieut. Col. R. D. Potts, commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, recommends that Congress be requested to enact legislation necessary to eliminate from the Army Artillery officers who, after the course of instruction at the Artillery School, have demonstrated their unfitness for the Artillery service, or to provide that no officer in the Artillery shall be promoted against whom stands a record of failure at the Artillery School, or until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the entire course; in case of a second failure the officer to be discharged as now provided by law in the case of an officer who fails when examined for promotion. The report of Major Arthur Murray, commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, contains much interesting matter. Among other important recommendations, he urges that every effort be made to obtain the necessary appropriation for the erection of buildings and the purchase of material necessary to complete the submarine mine defenses of the most important harbors on the coastline of the United States, and that the effective strength of the Coast Artillery be increased by the personnel necessary to care for and operate this submarine mine equipment. We reserve further comment on these reports for another week.

Gen. Charles King's latest novel, "Comrades In Arms," contains one chapter entitled "Devil's Work and Its Cure," which we commend to the earnest attention of those misguided Americans who, during the insurrection in the Philippines, constantly gave aid and comfort to the enemy by slandering the United States Army in the islands. That wanton campaign of falsehood and villification General King aptly describes as "Devil's Work," and he declares that, after the insurrection was virtually crushed, the ignorant natives, "hearing treasonable vapors, believing the nation spoke and not the bigoted few, took heart and arms again. * * * Lawton had died in December, pierced by a bullet, as he himself expressed it, that night as well have been fired by one of his own people." In this chapter of his work General King gives ringing utterance to the undying resentment with which patriotic Americans remember that atrocious attack upon the honor and humanity of the Army, and what he has written will make a half hour's very unpleasant reading for many a small-souled carper who joined in that infamous crusade.

For the information of a correspondent whose letter on the "Profits of Post Exchanges" appears elsewhere in this number, we would state that the purchase of gymnastic appliances and prizes for athletic contests from post exchange profits is expressly authorized by the post exchange regulations. Moreover, the primary purpose of the post exchange is to supply the troops at reasonable prices with the articles of ordinary use, wear and consumption not supplied by the Government, and to afford them means of rational recreation and amusement. Its secondary purpose is, through exchange profits, to provide the means for improving the messes. Thus, as the ration supplied by the Subsistence Department is amplified by the purchase from exchange funds of such articles as do not constitute component parts of the ration, such as table delicacies, etc., so is the supply of gymnastic appliances furnished by the Quartermaster's Department amplified by purchase from exchange funds.

Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has rendered a decision this week of importance to the Medical Department of the Army to the effect that there shall be four field hospitals with each division instead of three, as at present authorized by the Regulations. The new Regulations for the Government of the United States Army in the field will authorize this new organization of the Medical Department with the divisional units.

The title "Army Corps" has been abolished in England after a trial of three years. The 1st Corps becomes the Aldershot Command, the 2d Corps the Southern Command, the 3d Corps the First command and the 4th Corps the Eastern Command. The district commands remain unchanged.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The Military Athletic League of the United States has now begun the consideration of arrangements for its annual tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York city, next spring, in which the Regular and State forces will be represented as heretofore.

The League's newly elected officers, and the committees which will govern the coming tournament, are the following: President, Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.Y.; vice-presidents, Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d N.Y.; Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, Troop C, and Comdr. R. P. Forsberg, 2d Naval Battalion, N.Y.; recording secretary, Major W. A. Turpin, 13th N.Y.; corresponding secretary, Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N.Y.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, headquarters staff, Board of Governors.—Col. John G. Eddy, 4th N.Y.; Col. Edward Duffy, 69th N.Y.; Col. James M. Jarvis, 9th N.Y.; Col. William F. Morris, 9th N.Y.; Col. Adolph L. Kline, 14th N.Y.; Col. William G. Bates, 71st N.Y.; Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, 1st Brigade staff, 1st N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Denike, 1st N.Y.; Major Fred A. Wells, 23d N.Y.; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.Y.; Capt. Oscar Erlandson, 1st Signal Corps, N.Y., and Major S. Ellis Briggs, Old Guard, N.Y.

The several committees elected by the board of governors to have sole charge of the coming tournament, are the following: Executive—Col. George R. Dyer, 12th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22d N.Y.; Comdr. R. P. Forsberg, 1st Naval Battalion, N.Y.; Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, Troop C, N.Y.; Major W. A. Turpin, 13th N.Y.; Bvt. Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, and Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, General Staff.

Military Committee—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A.; Col. W. H. Eddy, 47th N.Y.; Col. A. L. Kline, 14th N.Y.; Col. J. M. Jarvis, 8th Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.Y., and Capt. O. Erlandson, 1st Signal Corps, N.Y.

Athletic Committee—Major W. A. Turpin, 13th N.Y.; Capt. J. W. Dixon, 47th N.Y., and Lieut. J. H. Barnard, 1st Naval Battalion.

Printing and Press Committee—Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y.; Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, 1st Brigade Staff, N.Y., and Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, N.Y.

Committee on Annual Dinner—Col. E. Duffy, 69th N.Y.; Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y., and Col. A. L. Kline, 14th N.Y. The meetings of the officers will be held in the 9th Regiment armory, New York city, the use of which was tendered by Colonel Morris.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE.

The Washington members of the Woman's Army and Navy League are preparing for one of their unique entertainments, which are always participated in by the entire social community at the Capital, and to which the general public always looks forward with much pleasure. This time the object of the entertainment, involving the personal efforts of upwards of 200 Army and Navy ladies, is to raise funds for altering and repairing the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club House, which became the property of the league almost four years ago, and for the payment of which the very successful entertainment was given at Rauscher's last December. This club house, 317 C street, N.W., being a private residence, it is necessary to remodel it and repair it. This work is in the very able hands of the league's president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, assisted by General Sternberg's valuable advice. When completed it will double the usefulness of the club and enlarge its present membership.

The entertainment planned for Nov. 11 is to be given at Fort Myer, beginning at 1 p.m. The attractions will be varied: the most notable feature will be an exhibition drill by the 7th and 15th Regiments of U. S. Cavalry in the drill hall, which has a seating capacity of 800 persons. The remarkable feats of horsemanship of the Cavalry are enough to draw a large crowd, and in order for all to see this drill, it will be repeated during the afternoon. Dancing will also be arranged with the most attractive of military music, and as the journey to Fort Myer on a crisp November day will sharpen the appetite, dainty and substantial refreshments will be served. An amateur vaudeville entertainment in the gymnasium building is another feature which will manifest the musical and dramatic talent among the young society belles and beaux, as well as the good stage management of the chairman of this difficult committee. The tickets are fifty cents, admitting to all buildings. Fare, by electric cars, will be fifteen cents round trip, with free transportation over the Aqueduct bridge. Tickets can be obtained from all the league members and at the leading hotels.

ENTERTAINMENT OF AMERICAN OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., and officers of his squadron, were entertained at a banquet in London, Oct. 25, by the Pilgrim Society. Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided at the gathering, which included such representative Britons as Prince Louis of Battenburg, Justice Darling, Admirals Drury, Henderson and Lambton, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Archdeacon Harris, chaplain of the fleet; General Charles Scrope Hutchinson, Lords Halsbury, Euston, Kinnaird, Maitland, Brassey and Strathcona, Sir Donald Wallace and Sir Thomas Lipton, besides the American naval and military attachés, Consul General Evans and many others of note. The company, cables a Herald correspondent, "was piped to dinner in regulation naval fashion by a boatswain's mate of the British navy, and throughout the dinner the watches were struck on a ship's bell. The toasts were 'The King,' 'The President,' 'Our Guests,' proposed by Lord Selborne, Rear Admiral Jewell replying; and Rear Admiral Lambton, vice president of the Pilgrims, proposed the health of Lord Selborne. The tables in the dining room were specially made in the shape of battle ships, blunt at the stern and sharp at the fore. They were arranged in three columns. The starboard column tables were named after His Majesty's ships *Magnificent*, *Nile*, *Indus*, *Bacchante*, *Highflyer*, and *Majestic*. The center column tables were named after naval stations of Great Britain and America, the first Malta and the second Admiralty, at which Lord Selborne and Rear Admiral Jewell were seated, and the others Annapolis, Whale Island and Mare Island. At the head of the port column, representing American battleships, was the Associated Press despatch boat *Wanda*, of Spanish-American war fame, the warships represented being the *Olympia*, the *Oregon*, the *New York*, the *Illinois* and the *Kentucky*. Tall, square rigged masts rose from each table that represented a warship and

from the masts flew the respective ensigns, while port and starboard lights were shown. The entire room was lighted with life buoys suspended from the ceiling and covered with hundreds of electric bulbs. From the Admiralty table flew the signal (Pilgrims expect every man this day will do his duty), which also was displayed in hoists about the room. On this table was displayed a silver model of an old full rigged sailing ship, while in striking contrast were models of the latest torpedo boat destroyers." Rear Admiral Jewell and some of his officers were also entertained at luncheon on Oct. 22, in Fishmongers' Hall, by the Master and Court of the Company of Fishmongers. During the luncheon Secretary White, of the American Embassy, announced that President Roosevelt had telegraphed to King Edward, thanking him for his generous reception of the American naval officers.

Some 300 hundred officers and men of the U.S.S. *Olympia* were entertained at Crystal Palace, London, Oct. 22, by Sir Thomas Lipton. Midshipman David McD. Le Breton, in charge of the party, proposed Sir Thomas Lipton's health, which the men drank with rousing cheers, with a "tiger" for Shamrock IV. Sir Thomas shook hands with each of the guests, toasted the American Navy, and said he had good reason to know the merits of American seamanship, "and also of American generosity, gauged by the number of lickings they have laded out to me." He expressed the hope, however, that at no distant date he would take a Shamrock IV. to America.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Frances Simons, second daughter of Med. Insp. Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., were married Oct. 15 at Mare Island, Cal. The wedding took place in St. Peter's chapel, which was prettily decorated with white cosmos and chrysanthemums, with just enough green intermingled to add to the charming picture. The bride, who entered leaning upon the arm of her father, wore a charming gown of ivory white chiffon etamine, elaborately trimmed with old Spanish lace. She wore a long veil fastened with a spray of orange blossoms reaching to her shoulder and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses. The best man was Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough, U.S.N., and the Episcopal marriage service was read by Chaplain A. A. McAlister, U.S.N. The wedding march was played by the Mare Island station orchestra. The ushers were Paymr. I. T. Hagner, U.S.N., and Midshipman Martin K. Metcalf, U.S.N. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Berard Simons and Miss Sally Spaulding Simons, the younger sisters of the bride, who were dressed alike in gowns of white pina cloth. The maid of honor, Miss Theodora Simons, the elder sister of the bride, wore white organdy, elaborately trimmed with lace. The maid of honor, like the bridesmaids, wore a short veil falling to the waist and fastened with a tulle pompon. They all carried shower bouquets of maiden-hair ferns. Immediately after the ceremony a large reception was held at the home of the bride, which had been lavishly decorated for the affair. Mr. and Mrs. Branch will make their permanent home in Indiana after their honeymoon.

Miss Grace Gilpin was married on Oct. 12 at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Lieut. Ralph Hill Leavitt, 28th U.S. Inf., U.S.A. Chaplain Leavitt, father of the groom, of the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was gown in white chiffon over white taffeta. She wore a full length tulle veil which was caught with a pearl brooch, the groom's gift. A course luncheon was served in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated with American Beauty roses. The house was handsomely decorated with cut flowers and potted plants. Lieutenant Leavitt entered first attended by his father, Chaplain Leavitt. Master Lucien Tirrill, of Topeka, Kans., nephew of the bride, as ring bearer, followed, and Mrs. Edward A. Tirrill, of Topeka, sister of the bride, as matron of honor, preceded Miss Gilpin, who was escorted by her father. Lieutenant and Mrs. Leavitt, after a honeymoon, will reside at the Presidio, San Francisco. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Gilpin.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur L. Wagner announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Howard, to Capt. William Keith Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf.

Cards are out for the wedding of Lieut. George Wilbur Cocheu, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Emma Feud Gazeby, daughter of Mrs. James Harrison Gazeby, of Johnstown, Pa. The event will take place on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride, 323 Main street, Johnstown, Pa. Lieutenant Cocheu is a brother to Captain Cocheu, who is now stationed at Iloilo, P.I. After the honeymoon trip, Lieutenant Cocheu and his bride will make their home at Fort Sheridan, Ill., where the former is at present on duty.

Miss Egberta Olcott, of Richmond, Va., daughter of the late Col. Egbert Olcott, U.S.A., and Paul Worth Dakin, of Tacoma, Wash., were married at Christ church, Clinton and Harrison streets, Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 30.

Miss Hazel S. Chandon and Mr. John Page Hopkins, son of the late Commodore William E. Hopkins, U.S.N., and brother of Dr. William E. Hopkins and Dr. E. K. Hopkins, of San Francisco, Cal., were married at Marysville, Cal., Oct. 12. They will reside in San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., was married to Miss Eva Wesley Doyle on Oct. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Alice Winifred Henderson was married on Oct. 12 to Capt. George Barnard Pritchard, jr., 5th U.S. Cav., at All Saints' church, Chicago, Ill.

Ensign William S. Pye, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Etheldra Briscoe, eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. John P. Briscoe, were married Oct. 20 at Prince Frederick, Md., in St. Paul's Episcopal church in the presence of a large number of guests, the Rev. Benjamin B. Lovett, rector of St. Paul's, officiating. The maids of honor were Miss Katie M. Briscoe, sister of the bride, and Miss M. Louise Pye, sister of the groom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Lucy Lee Briscoe, sister of the bride, and Miss Florence Bowen. The ribbon bearers were Masters Norwood, Laurence and Phil Briscoe, brothers of the bride, and Richard R. Silvester. The best man was Arthur Harrison Brown, of Boston, Mass. The ushers were John Parren Briscoe, jr., brother of the bride; James T. Briscoe, of Hagerstown, Md., and P. A. Bowen, of Washington, D.C.

Surg. Theodore N. Pease, U.S.N., and Miss Mary A. Marshall were married at the handsome home of the bride's parents in Alexandria, Va., Oct. 20. The bride wore a gown of plum colored voile trimmed with real lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her traveling dress was of green broadcloth. The bride entered the parlor with her father, while an orchestra played the wedding march from Lohengrin. The best

man was Asst. Surg. B. H. Dorsey, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Stump, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church south. The residence was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Immediately following the ceremony refreshments were served, after which Surgeon and Mrs. Pease left to spend their honeymoon in the North.

The engagement of Miss Alice Cheatham to Mr. Thomas H. Malone, jr., of Nashville, Tennessee, is announced. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. B. F. Cheatham, of the Confederate service, who was also a colonel in the War with Mexico. She has two brothers in the Service, Paymr. J. J. Cheatham, of the Navy, and Capt. B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A. The wedding will take place Nov. 30.

Miss Anna Atherton Kitts, daughter of Mr. William A. Kitts, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and sister of Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., U.S.A., was married on Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904, to Mr. William Crear, of New York city, by the Rev. Cortland Myers, D.D., at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Elizabeth Van Cortlandt Parker, daughter of Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S.A., was married on Oct. 26 to Mr. Roland Lyman, of Boston in Epiphany church, Washington, D.C. The church was elaborately decorated and filled with a fashionable company, including Miss Alice Roosevelt and members of the Army, Navy and official coteries. The ushers were Mr. James A. Lowell Blake, Mr. Malcom Lang, Mr. W. F. Hunniwell, 2d, of Boston; Messrs. George and Walter Franklin, Graham Bowdoin, Edward Van Winkle and Courtlandt Parker. Mr. Herbert Lyman was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Eleanor Parker. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mabel Lyman, Elfreda Roosevelt, Mary Vaughn, Christine Roosevelt, Alice Gordan Parker and Helen Bell. They wore handsome gowns of white voile, with girdles and hats of blue and white. The bride wore white satin, trimmed in old family point, with a veil, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies, her maids carrying white roses. A reception was held at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Parker, after which Mr. and Mrs. Lyman left for their wedding trip.

Lieut. Zachariah H. Madison, U.S.N., and Miss Aramede Lemont Lowell were married in Annapolis, Md., Oct. 26, in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride is a daughter of the late John H. Lowell, of Bath, Me., a descendant of James Russell Lowell, and sister of Mrs. Cooper, wife of Lieut. George F. Cooper, U.S.N. The bridegroom is a son of the late Dr. Madison, and is a direct descendant of the late Governor Madison, of Illinois. The wedding, which took place in the large ballroom of Carvel Hall, was a "white" wedding. White predominated in all decorations. Large snow white chrysanthemums were banked about the room, interspersed with palms, while festoons of smilax hung on all sides. On the opposite side of the foyer was stationed the Naval Academy band, Professor Zimmerman, director, beneath a bower of palms and chrysanthemums. The bride was unattended. She was attired in a lace gown over chiffon, a French importation. The bridegroom was attended by Richard Huntington. The ushers were Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre, Lieut. Frank Taylor Evans, son of Rear Admiral Evans; Lieut. William Randall Sayles, U.S.N., and Capt. C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C. The bride was given away by Lieutenant Cooper, her brother-in-law. Rear Admiral Evans was among the guests.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth N. Hallock were married at Margaretville, N. Y., Oct. 18.

Miss Bertha Runkle, authoress, and Capt. Louis H. Bash, U.S.A., were married in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 26, in the apartments of the bride's mother, Mrs. Runkle, in the Hotel Plymouth. Only about a dozen friends were invited to the ceremony. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white lace and embroidered crepe de Chine. Immediately after the ceremony Captain Bash and his bride left for a wedding journey that is to be of a fortnight's duration. At the end of the honeymoon they will return to San Francisco. Captain Bash recently returned from the Philippines.

Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, Philippine Scouts, and Miss Katharyn C. Gorman, of Youngstown, N.Y., were married at Caloocan, Rizal, P.I., Sept. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethel Martha, to Capt. Stewart McCaulley Decker, U.S.A., on Thursday, Oct. 20, at Potsdam, N.Y. Captain and Mrs. Decker will be at home at the Infantry barracks, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Miss Mary E. Kay, sister of 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., and Edwin L. Strickland were married at her father's house, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, 1904, by the Rev. Robert Rodgers, of the Church of Good Shepherd (Episcopal). The young couple will reside in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nancy Winchester were married in Christ church, Macon, Ga., Oct. 18. The interior of the church was elaborately decorated for the wedding with white flowers, palms and flags. Several large regimental flags were draped above the arches over the aisles and across the altars. Banks of white roses and other flowers were used against a background of tall palms. The 16th Infantry band of Fort McPherson played Lohengrin's wedding march for the entrance of the bridal party. First came the ushers, Messrs. Osgood Clarke and Ben Lee Crew, followed by Miss Ella May Williams, after whom came Lieut. Jack Hayes and Lieut. J. W. Hyatt, U.S.A., then Miss Mary Winchester; after Miss Winchester, Lieut. W. O. Boswell and Lieut. P. H. Peyton, U.S.A., followed by the maid of honor, Miss Mary Fendall, who preceded the bride on the arm of her father, Dr. W. R. Winchester. They were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Robert Atkins. The words of the marriage service were said by Rev. Bohler Walker. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white silk, en princess, and richly trimmed with Duchesse lace. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and fern. Miss Fendall, the maid of honor, wore white embroidered chiffon and carried white roses, and the bridesmaids were gown in white organdie, with armful of white carnations. The groom was in full dress uniform, as were his brother officers, who acted as his attendants. The bridal party, together with a number of friends who came down from Atlanta for the wedding, left on a private car for that city. The bride's going away gown was of blue pongee, worn with a blue hat trimmed with white feathers. A large assemblage of friends were at the depot to see them off on their journey.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., was filled with a representative assemblage of friends from the city and post on the evening of Oct. 22, when the marriage of Miss Helen Dodsworth, daughter of the late Mayor Samuel Dodsworth, to Lieut. Henry Gilmore Stahl, 6th U.S. Inf., took place, the Rev. F. N. Atkins,

rector of the church officiating. The military motif prevailed in the decorations of the main body of the church, while palms and ferns were effectively used within the chancel, forming a background of soft green for the white gowns of the bridal party. The wedding march of Lohengrin announced the entrance of the bridal party. Capt. F. C. Bolles, Capt. W. H. Simons, Lieut. E. H. Agnew, Lieut. J. O. Mauborgne, Lieut. J. Duncan Elliott and Lieut. Chas. M. Blackford, U.S.A., the ushers, entered first, followed by the bridesmaids, Miss May Few, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Maude Kellogg, Miss Mary Denton, Miss Hazel Shoemaker, Miss Violet McKibben and Miss Josephine Few, of St. Louis, Mo. The maid of honor, Miss Marie Dodsworth, sister of the bride, and Mrs. John Dodsworth, as matron of honor, immediately preceded the bride, who was escorted to the altar by her brother, Mr. Walter Few Dodsworth, who gave her in marriage. They were met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, Lieut. Kirwin T. Smith, of the 6th U.S. Infantry. The bride wore a gown of white embroidered chiffon over chiffon and taffeta. A long tulle veil fastened with a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, completed the exquisite and becoming toilette. A shower bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried. All of the maids were most becomingly gowned in white organdy with trimmings of lace and carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums. An informal reception followed the ceremony, only the bridal party and relatives gathering at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Annie F. Dodsworth, which was decorated with white chrysanthemums and cosmos. Music was furnished by the 6th Infantry orchestra. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stahl left for a wedding journey in the East. Mrs. Stahl's traveling gown was brown broadcloth, tailor made. The wedding gifts were numerous and handsome. The bride's gifts to her maids were dainty lace pins set with pearls, and the groom's gifts were gold scarf pins. Lieutenant and Mrs. Stahl will be at home at Fort Leavenworth after Nov. 20.

Miss Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martin, of Newark, N.J., and Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Art. Corps, were married very quietly at the rectory of St. Joseph's church, New York city, on Oct. 19, 1904. The Rev. Father Corridan performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Daisy Wadsworth, the niece of the bride. Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Art. Corps, Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, was best man. Only the bridal party were present. Capt. and Mrs. Hunter will be at Fort Moultrie, S.C., after Nov. 15.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Gertrude Warford Mills, to Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 2d U.S. Cavalry. The wedding will take place Tuesday, Nov. 15, in the chapel at West Point, N.Y.

RECENT DEATHS.

Prof. Charles Longuemare, father of the wife of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d U.S. Inf., died at El Paso, Tex., Oct. 16.

Henry A. Gouge, father of the widow of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, jr., U.S.A., retired, died in New Rochelle, N.Y., Oct. 9.

Mrs. Sarah E. Hogg, widow of John Webb Hogg, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, U.S.N., died at Rockville, Md., Oct. 22.

Col. Pickett Jones, a lieutenant in the Texas Army of the revolution of 1836, a captain under General Scott in the Mexican war and a colonel in the Confederate Army, died Oct. 22 at his home in Seguin, Texas.

Gen. Samuel Duncan Oliphant died Oct. 23 at his home in Trenton, N.J., aged eighty. When Fort Sumter was fired upon Colonel Oliphant raised a company and became its captain. Later he became lieutenant colonel of the 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. He served with distinction in many engagements. In 1865 he was promoted brigadier general and was one of the commanders of guards at the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. In 1867 he removed to Princeton, N.J., and resumed the practice of law. He leaves nine sons.

Chief Engr. John L. D. Borthwick, U.S.N., retired, died at Florence, Italy, Oct. 22 from nervous prostration. He was buried at Sorrento. Chief Engineer Borthwick was born in Philadelphia Aug. 11, 1840, and was educated there, receiving the degree of M.A. He became a member of the 1st Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, and with it served in the 1st Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1861. He was present at the engagement of Falling Waters, Va. He declined a commission of captain in the Pennsylvania Volunteers and a lieutenant in the Regular Cavalry, and entered the Navy Oct. 8, 1861, as a third assistant engineer, and was ordered to the U.S.S. Itasca. In this vessel he participated in the preliminary engagements below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the removal of the obstructions below those forts, the passage of the forts, and the capture of New Orleans. He also took part in the engagements at Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, East Feliciana, Fort Hudson, Baton Rouge, Pass Mauchac, Donaldville, College Point, and Red Church, all on the Mississippi River; at Velasco, coast of Texas, and in the preliminary engagements and passage of Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile Bay. After the war he served in various parts of the world, including the West Indies, west coast of Africa, with the South Atlantic, European and East India squadrons. Among the vessels he served on were the Arizona, Kansas, Huron, Michigan, Alaska, Alliance, Vandalia, Trenton, Alert and Amphitrite. Chief Engineer Borthwick was at the Naval Academy as instructor and in charge of machinery afloat from April, 1869, until July 1871. He also performed important shore duty, and was a member of the Experimental Board at the navy yard, New York, in 1891. He reached the grade of chief engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander, Sept. 7, 1885, and was placed on the retired list Oct. 13, 1896, for incapacity resulting from incident to the Service.

In an official order announcing the death of 2d Lieut. Fitzgerald S. Turton at Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., Aug. 29 last, and heretofore noted in our columns, Lieutenant Colonel Robinson says: "Lieutenant Turton had been with the regiment only a few months, but during that time he had firmly established himself in the confidence, respect and esteem of all who knew him. His conduct while a member of this regiment was characterized by strict attention to duty and courage, gallantry and coolness in action."

Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th U.S. Cav., died at Fort Riley, Kans., Oct. 22, as the result of internal injuries caused by a fall from a wagon on the night of Oct. 20. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. June 15, 1895, and was graduated as a 2d lieutenant Feb. 15, 1899, and was assigned to the 8th U.S. Cavalry. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant and was assigned to the 12th Cavalry Feb. 2, 1901, and was transferred to the 8th Cav-

alry June 19, 1901. He was a native of Georgia and was born Jan. 5, 1877. An account of the accident which caused the death of Lieutenant Roberts appears in our Fort Riley correspondence in this issue.

Pvt. Thomas Foley, U.S.M.C., died of typhoid fever at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 24, being the seventh victim of the disease, which has been epidemic there for the past six weeks. Private Foley had served out his first enlistment and had re-enlisted. He was an excellent soldier and much respected by his comrades. About twenty men of the Marine Corps, it is reported, are still down with the disease.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. J. G. Taussig, U.S.N., who has been ill at the Naval Academy, Mare Island, Cal., has been granted three months' sick leave.

First Lieut. W. N. Hughes, jr., 13th U.S. Inf., is visiting in Nashville, Tenn. He will rejoin his regiment at Angel Island, Cal., in a few weeks.

Mrs. Seebree Smith, who has been spending the past two months at Odell, Ill., assisting in the nursing of Lieutenant Lesher during his long illness, has arrived at the Presidio, where she will, with her two daughters, spend the winter with Captain and Mrs. Ketcham.

Comdr. Lucien Young, U.S.N., has been ordered to the command of the U.S.S. Bennington, relieving Comdr. K. Niles, who assumes command of the Boston, relieving Comdr. J. Hubbard. The latter has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett, U.S.N., has returned to Washington after several years' absence, and during the present cruise of her husband, who is on board the Topeka, will be with her mother, Mrs. Robert L. Eastman, at 2119 California avenue.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Morton were the guests over Sunday last of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Captain Brownson. They left Washington Saturday noon, Oct. 22, and reached Annapolis in time for the football game that afternoon. The Secretary was shown over the entire Academy and thoroughly enjoyed his trip.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., in command of the Cleveland, is with her children at Gravesend, England, and on the completion of the Cleveland's cruise in European waters will return home, arriving in Washington some time in November. Miss Mary Southerland, the second daughter, will make her society bow during the coming winter.

Capt. and Mrs. William Caldwell Rogers, recently married at the handsome country place of the bride's parents in the Catskills, have been the guests for several days of Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges in Washington, D.C. They have now left for Fort Sheridan where Captain Rogers is stationed. Mrs. Rogers is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Valentine Hallock of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a friend of Mrs. Hodges, whom she met several seasons ago in Europe.

Paymr. Philip V. Mohun, U.S.N., who has been retired on account of physical disability incident to the Service, was appointed an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the District of Columbia in 1894. In 1896 he was commissioned passed assistant paymaster, and paymaster in 1899. Paymaster Mohun served on the Bennington in 1894, and in 1898 he was general storekeeper at the Pensacola yard. He was ordered to the Newark in 1899, and in 1900 he was on the Albany. He has been staying in Buffalo, N.Y., for some time on sick leave.

A son was born on Oct. 21 at Anderson, Ind., to the wife of A. L. Drum, brother of Lieut. John D. Drum, 9th Massachusetts Militia. Both are sons of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U.S. Inf. The youngster is the first grandchild of the late Captain Drum. Mr. A. L. Drum is general manager of the Union Traction Company of Indiana, which operates one of the largest interurban electric railways in this country. Another son of Captain Drum is Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 27th U.S. Inf., who is serving as an aide on General Baldwin's staff.

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., a correspondent writes: "The football weather having commenced it is a common sight to see the large parade filled with football teams from the troops. There seems to be plenty of good material for teams in the barracks and we hope to be able to report several good games this season. The 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., Troops I, K, L and M, under command of Lieut. Col. E. A. Godwin, arrived at the post Tuesday, Oct. 25. The command consisted of 253 men and fourteen officers. Capt. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., returned last week from New Port, N.Y., where he has been spending two months' leave. Lieut. Sebring C. McGill, 8th Cav., returned from Fort Riley, Friday, where he had been conducting recruits. Lieutenants Watson and Davis, 8th Cav., returned to the post last Saturday from Vancouver Barracks, where they have been conducting recruits. Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, retired, has been visiting Colonel Anderson in the post for the past week. The United States Ambassador to Belgium, the Hon. Laurence Townsend, and Mrs. Townsend have been visiting Capt. S. L. H. Slocom, post adjutant, for the week past. Chief Musician William Brinsmead, 8th Cavalry band, left last week for a few days' hunt in the swamps of Arkansas."

Capt. George W. Kirkman, 25th U.S. Inf., who has been absent without leave, and against whom there are other charges, was found at 30 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 24, and was placed in arrest by Capt. Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., who with one enlisted man was ordered to proceed to Brooklyn for that purpose. Captain Kirkman, it is reported, plainly showed that his mind was failing, and his talk, it is said, was rambling. His appearance bespoke a man whom health had deserted, for he was thin and pale and his shoulders were slightly bent, though he is only thirty-five years old. Captain Norman took his prisoner to Governors Island, where he was placed under guard. Reporting upon the bill providing for the restoration of Captain Kirkman to the Army after his dismissal May 31, 1900, the House Committee on Military Affairs said: "First Lieutenant Kirkman was brevetted major for distinguished gallantry at El Caney, and afterwards received his volunteer commission. On Jan. 24, 1900, when on a brief visit to Manila, it was charged that he and others were somewhat under the influence of liquor; that his pistol was discharged by his careless handling, and that he created a disturbance. He was not on duty. The sentence of dismissal after trial by court-martial was carried into effect by order of General Otis without reference to the President. The War Department and Secretary Root report that the sentence was too severe and recommend favorable consideration of the bill so far as it relates to his restoration as captain to the Regular Army only, but the forfeiture of the commission as major of volunteers to remain."

Major W. Lassiter, 15th Inf., who is on leave, has been at the Grand Hotel, New York city, and will go to Oxford, N.C.

A daughter, Josephine Isabel Offley, was born to the wife of Capt. R. S. Offley, 30th U.S. Inf., at Calapan, Mindoro, P.I., Aug. 27.

Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., will make an address before the 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, in their armory at Boston on the evening of Oct. 29.

Lieut. F. W. Coleman, 13th Inf., left St. Georges Station, Balto Co., Md., with his family on Monday, Oct. 24, to rejoin his station from leave of absence.

Mrs. Henry Morrow expects to rejoin her son, Major Henry Mervale Morrow, at San Francisco, Cal., within a few days. Mrs. Morrow's visit to Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake, has been full of interest, recalling earlier days in the Army and the experiences of her husband and herself in that very vicinity. She has been, while at the fort, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow.

Capt. Conway H. Arnold, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, for duty in connection with the fitting out of the armored cruiser West Virginia, now nearing completion at the Newport News shipyard. Captain Arnold, who formerly commanded the U.S.S. Lancaster, now stationed at the League Island Navy Yard as a receiving ship, will command the West Virginia upon her completion.

A son, Charles Prather Robbins, jr., was born on Oct. 21 to the wife of Asst. Surg. C. P. Robinson, U.S.A. This baby is a grandson of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles S. Lovell, U.S.A., and a great-grandson of Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn., at one time U.S. Consul at Liverpool, Eng. He is the second boy to be born upon Plum Island, N.Y., in fifty-five years, and also the first officer's child born at Fort Terry.

Rear Admiral P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General, U.S.N., was at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, to inspect the Naval Hospital and spent the day with Med. Dir. R. C. Persons, U.S.N. The Surgeon General is perfecting his plans for enlarging the hospital, and will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000. The building now standing will not be altered, however, as the plans provide for wings and additions to be added to it. Surgeon General Rixey in the afternoon visited Rear Admiral Harrington, commandant of the Naval Station.

From Columbus Barracks, O., Oct. 23, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. William St. J. Jervey, jr., has gone to Fort Sheridan, Ill., where he will take up his duty as regimental adjutant. Dr. and Mrs. Walter I. Whitney arrived at the post on Friday, Oct. 14, and are temporarily occupying quarters number 21. Mrs. Charles F. Crain, accompanied by her small daughter, Elizabeth, has returned from an extensive visit with Mrs. Crain's mother in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Comstock have returned from a visit in Montreal, Can. Most of the members of the garrison are pleased that the post was not sold on Monday last. The bid fell several thousand dollars short of the appraised value. Miss Horton, of Kansas City, is at present staying with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. T. Yeatman."

Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, has transmitted to the Navy Department charges against 1st Lieut. George H. Mather, Marine Corps, who is alleged to be involved in financial irregularities. It is probable a court-martial will be ordered for him in a short time. The papers in the case are now before Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who at this juncture will not comment on the probable action of the department. Lieutenant Mather was ordered to duty in Guam and was to have sailed on the Solace, but when that vessel left San Francisco, Oct. 1, he was not on board. He was recently tried by court-martial at Cavite, Philippine Islands, charged with scandalous conduct and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to the bottom of the list of 1st lieutenants.

Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Jenks entertained at Fort Harrison, Mont., Oct. 8, in honor of their guests, Mrs. Morgan and the Misses Lowry, of Butte, and the officers and ladies of the 3d Cavalry. Dancing was the form of entertainment and the Officers' Club was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, lanterns and flowers. The 3d Cavalry band furnished music for the affair, the band of the 24th Infantry being at St. Louis. In addition to the officers and ladies of Fort Harrison, those present were: Col. and Mrs. Beck, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs. Parkman, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Post; Major Andrus, Captain Rice, Captain Hanna, Captain Heard, Captain Harper; Misses Flanagan, Virginia Flanagan, Steele, Child, Galen, Leach, Molly Walker of Butte, Athey of Great Falls, Conrad, Josephine Conrad of Great Falls, Young of Butte; Messrs. Graves of Spokane, Harrington of Butte, Wood of Great Falls; Lieutenants Cowan, Goodspeed, Talley, Cullen, Nelson, Johnson.

The twelfth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers will take place in New York city at 10 a.m., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1904. Through the courtesy of the president and managers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the meetings will be held in the auditorium of No. 12 West 31st street, the sessions continuing through Thursday and Friday, Nov. 17 and 18. There will be a banquet at 7 p.m., Friday, Nov. 18, to which members and their guests are cordially invited. The customary arrangements as to tickets, seats, etc., will be observed. The following is a list of the interesting papers to be read: Thursday, Nov. 17, 1904.—Simple Methods in Warship Designs a Necessity, by George W. Dickie, member of council; The Semi-Globular Naval Battery, by Anson Phelps Stokes, associate; The Sea Going Battleship, by Comdr. Wm. Hovgaard, Royal Danish Navy, member; Some Further Notes on the Performance of the Torpedo Boats of the United States Navy at Sea, by Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., associate; The Position of the Center of Lateral Resistance, by L. E. Bertin, member; Some Recent Experiments at the U.S. Model Basin, by Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., member of council; Coaling of Warships at Sea—Recent Developments, by Spencer Miller, member. Friday, Nov. 18, 1904.—Time Allowance for Steam Yacht Races, by ex-Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., vice-president; On the Rules of Lloyd's Register for Building Yachts to Class, by George Stanbury, member; The Shipping and Shipbuilding of Puget Sound, by Frank W. Hibbs, member; Maintenance of Machinery in Merchant Ships, by Robert Haig, member; High Speed Gasoline Launches, by Clinton H. Crane, associate; Speed and Power of Recent Motor Boats, by Alpheus A. Packard, member; Recent Launching Practice of the Atlantic Coast, by Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, U.S.N., member; Recent Launching Practice of the Pacific Coast, by Everett P. Lesley, esq.

Lieut. J. S. Butler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., will sail on the U.S.A.T. Sherman Nov. 1 for Manila.

Gen. L. A. Matile, U.S.A., and Mrs. Matile will pass the winter at the Porter, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Jordan, widow of Commander Jordan, U.S.N., is passing this winter at 901 16th street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Emily Stinson Bean, was born to the widow of Major William H. Bean, U.S.A., in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.

Col. G. Russell, U.S.A., retired, left Denver, Col., Oct. 23, for New York city, where he will be at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st street.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., will join her mother, Mrs. Knapp, in St. Louis during her husband's absence in Southern seas.

A daughter, Katharine Ransom, was born at Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 14, to the wife of Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.

C. D. Webb, who was accidentally killed in Arizona while hunting on Oct. 25, is said to have been a nephew of Dr. W. Seward Webb, of New York, and a brother of Major Walter D. Webb, U.S.A.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd, U.S.N., has been sent to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment, and will probably remain at Hot Springs for several months, or until he is fit for duty.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., was the principal speaker at the big mass meeting of the Afro-American citizenship of Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 24, held under the auspices of the Henry Highland Garnet Republican Club.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., who is spending his leave at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., will leave shortly for his post, Fort Logan, Col., by way of St. Louis and Memphis, where he will stop a few days.

Col. D. C. Poole, U.S.A., retired, will sail on Hamburg-American Line steamer Pennsylvania Oct. 29, accompanied by his son, DeWitt C. Poole, jr. His address will be care U.S. Consulate, Berlin, Germany.

Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, late Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor, who are now abroad, should be addressed care Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris, France. Lieutenant Taylor will prolong his stay on the continent until next spring.

Mr. Truxton Beale and Mrs. Beale have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean at their country home, Friendship, near Washington, D.C., and have returned to their home in California. Mr. Beale is a son of the late General Beale, U.S.A.

Lieut. Philip Andrews and Mrs. Andrews have taken the house at 1738 Riggs place, which they will make their home during the tour of duty in Washington upon which Lieutenant Andrews is now employed. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of Capt. Andrew Fuller of Honolulu.

Mrs. Pickering, wife of Dr. Pickering, U.S.N., with her young children are at 1822 Jefferson place, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will leave for Porto Rico Nov. 12 to join Dr. Pickering. Mrs. Pickering was formerly Miss Lizzie McGleusey, daughter of the late Captain McGleusey, U.S.N.

Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, N.Y., has issued invitations for a standing luncheon on Saturday, Oct. 29, in honor of Miss Fannie Bell, daughter of Major and Mrs. George Bell, jr., of Fort Porter. The invitations include the debutantes and the younger women. Miss Bell is one of this season's debutantes.

Gen. J. H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, has closed his country house at Selkirk, N.Y., and returned to his town house, 244 State street, Albany, N.Y. His daughter, Bessie, returned from her summer abroad on the Kronland, Oct. 24, and has gone to her grandmother's at Coopers-town, N.Y., to remain until Christmas.

Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, arrived in New York this week after a visit of eleven months in Europe with his daughter. After his stop in New York city he will return to his home in Cincinnati. The pleasure of his visit abroad was marred by the illness of his daughter, who, however, has returned much improved in health.

Clarence Fields, a former enlisted man of the Army, who was sentenced by a G.C.M. to fifty years in prison at Bilibid for shooting a Filipino, was pardoned on Oct. 21 from the Alcatraz military prison by the order of President Roosevelt. Mr. Fields is a son of Mrs. Rhoda Fields, of Englewood, N.J., and a brother-in-law of Frank Titus, chief of police of Englewood.

Pvt. W. Brennan, a U.S. marine attached to the battleship Illinois, at the navy yard, New York, was on Oct. 25 lying in a dangerous condition in the marine hospital as the result of a sandbagging he received a week ago. Brennan was attacked by two men as he was leaving a saloon near the Flushing avenue gate of the navy yard. He was knocked insensible and robbed of his gold watch and \$107.

Work on the alterations of the buildings recently purchased by the Army and Navy Club of New York, at 107 and 109 West 43d street, for a new home, will begin shortly, and when completed the club will have a most inviting domicile. The work will, it is expected, be completed early in April next. Officers of the Army and Navy on the active list, are eligible to non-resident membership in this club, for which there is no admission fee. The annual dues for this class of membership is \$5.

The following were among the recent arrivals at the Grand Hotel, New York city: Major William Stevenson, U.S.A.; Major William Lassiter, U.S.A.; Paymr. George Brown, jr., U.S.N.; Lieut. Frank Lyons, U.S.N.; O. W. Pinkston, U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A.; Lieuts. Felix Lorente and Modesto Colmesares, Philippine Constabulary; Major John Millis, U.S.A.; Dr. R. R. Richardson, U.S.N.; Major W. B. Reynolds, U.S.A.; Capt. S. M. Decker, P.R.F.R.; Capt. E. J. Griffith, P.R.F.R., and Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N.

Col. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., one of the assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary, who is now in this country with the Philippine exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, called at the White House and the War Department Oct. 22 to present to the President and the Secretary of War 1st Lieut. Felix Lorente and 2d Lieut. Modesto Colmesares, native officers of the Philippine constabulary, who desired to pay their respects to their official superiors before returning to the Philippines. They have also visited New York city and the Military Academy at West Point before their return to St. Louis. Both officers are represented at St. Louis by 200 members of the force and a band of native musicians. They are unusually fine specimens of their race, each being nearly six feet tall and of athletic build. They both speak English, Spanish and the various dialects of the Philippine tribes.

General Runkle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Runkle are located at the Cecil, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., has returned to New York from a visit to Washington, D.C.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Lee were in Richmond, Va., for the horse show.

Mrs. Slocum, wife of Major H. J. Slocum, U.S.A., sailed Oct. 1 to join her husband in the Philippines.

Commander Reamey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reamey have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., from Europe.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Col. H. C. Carbaugh, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., with her mother, Mrs. Henderson.

Lieut. Richard Hooker, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Hooker are occupying their home, 1800 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Major W. A. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller have taken an apartment at the "Mendola," Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bromwell will occupy the residence, 1618 New Hampshire avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. D. J. Gibbon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibbon are attending the fair in St. Louis and will visit the old home of the captain in Illinois.

Mrs. James Longstreet on Oct. 25 was appointed to be postmaster at Gainesville, Ga. Mrs. Longstreet is the widow of Gen. James Longstreet.

Commander Winslow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winslow have returned to their home in Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Watts, wife of Lieut. William Carlton Watts, U.S.N., has gone to Europe to be near her husband, who is an aid to Admiral Jewell, U.S.N.

Mrs. Wheaton, widow of General Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Miller, have left Washington, D.C., for their home in Denver, Col.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Inf., military attaché, St. Petersburg, Russia, is on his way home, and is expected to sail from London on Nov. 5.

Mrs. Ordway, widow of General Ordway, U.S.A., has taken an apartment in Stoneleigh Court, Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., where she will pass the winter.

Miss Mary White, of Spartanburg, S.C., will pass the coming winter with her uncle, Paymr. Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., at his apartment in the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Norman Leiber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leiber have returned to their home in Eighteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from a summer passed at North Hatley, Canada.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for St. Louis, Mo., where he has charge of the lighthouse station. Mrs. Caperton and their little daughter, Marguerite, will join him later for the winter.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, in his "A Diplomat's Recollections of Russia," speaks in the frankest way in criticism of the Czar, of his advisers, and of the Russian policy toward Finland. As the deliberate judgment of a conservative and intelligent diplomat, the paper will have more than the usual significance.

Major George E. Pickett, U.S.A., and family have taken apartments at the Ontario, 17th street and Ontario avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., where they expect to spend the winter. The location is a beautiful one, overlooking Rock Creek Park and in near proximity to the Zoological Gardens. Last year Major Pickett, then a captain, returned from a term of service in the Philippines. He has recently been promoted to his present official rank.

Word has been received at the War Department of the arrest in Manila of Major Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., by the civil authorities there, on the charge of falsifying vouchers of the civil government to the amount of \$1,500. It will be recalled that Major Carrington last spring came to this country in charge of the detachment of the Philippine Scouts for the St. Louis Exposition, and that he was later detached from this duty because of the question as to his accounts and ordered back to Manila. The War Department has not been informed of the procedure that will be had in Major Carrington's case.

Col. William R. Livermore, C.E., U.S.A., gave a talk before the Century Club, New York, Saturday evening, Oct. 22, on "The Evolution of Modern Europe," with special reference to the period following the destruction of the Roman Empire. The talk was illustrated by a series of two hundred and fifty maps, showing, as far as known, the political boundaries for every ten years, from the earliest times to the present day. It was the first public introduction to a work on which Colonel Livermore has been engaged much of his leisure time since his graduation from the Military Academy in 1865. Its purpose is to teach history by the graphic method. Its publication will make a valuable addition to historical literature.

Major Harry L. Rees, of the Army Pay Department, is to be tried by court-martial at Vancouver Barracks on serious charges resulting from an investigation made of his official conduct by Col. S. C. Mills, at the request of the Paymaster General of the Army. It is alleged that Major Rees has, on several occasions, drawn worthless checks which he has had cashed by different private parties. It is also alleged that Major Rees has used Government funds at times, which he has afterwards made good. The official investigation showed Major Rees's books perfectly straight, but charges have been preferred against him by hotel keepers and others with whom he has deposited alleged worthless checks. The trial of Major Rees will probably occur immediately.

Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A., was in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24 inspecting the men and barracks at Fort Porter. Companies I, K and L of the 1st Infantry, under the command of Major George Bell, jr., were inspected in the morning and then General Grant went to Fort Niagara to inspect Companies I, K and L of the 8th Infantry, in command of Major C. P. Terrett, and barracks there. Upon his arrival in Buffalo General Grant was met by Major Bell and Adjutant Randel. General Grant was taken to Major Bell's headquarters at the fort, where breakfast was served. General Grant continued on to Madison Barracks and from there to Fort Ethan Allen. The inspection at Fort Porter was the first made by General Grant since he assumed the command of the Department of the East.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Oct. 27: Lieut. F. H. Clark, U.S.N.; Dr. Henry Kiersted, U.S.A.; Capt. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. M. Seaman, U.

S.A.; Comdr. B. A. Fiske, U.S.N.; Capt. E. L. Zalin-ski, U.S.A.; Chaplain W. G. Isaacs, U.S.N.; Capt. L. C. Scherer, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. B. DeLancey, U.S.A.; Gen. A. Baird, U.S.A.; Major M. Crawford, U.S.A.; Major Wm. Stephenson, U.S.A.; Capt. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A.; Col. Charles Morton, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. R. R. Richardson, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. Miller, U.S.A.; Lieut. E. S. West, U.S.A.; Capt. C. B. Vance, U.S.A.; Lieut. M. H. Brown, U.S.N.; Capt. M. R. S. MacKenzie, U.S.N.; Major J. M. Kelly, U.S.A.; Major S. S. Leach, U.S.A.; Col. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Thorp; Comdr. C. P. Eaton, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. Strebler, U.S.A.; Capt. C. L. H. Ruggles, U.S.A.; Lieut. F. W. Griffin, U.S.A.; Capt. R. H. VanDeman, U.S.A.; Admiral C. H. Rockwell, U.S.N.; Asst. Paymr. H. D. Lamar, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.

A monument to the memory of the late Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., erected by the State of Rhode Island, of which the general was a native, was unveiled in Arlington cemetery, Va., on the afternoon of Oct. 19, in the presence of officers of the Army and prominent officials and citizens of Rhode Island and relatives of the deceased. First Lieut. Frank Wheaton Rowell, U.S.A., a grandson of General Wheaton, loosened the cord which unveiled the monument. A squadron of the 7th and 15th Cavalry, in command of Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th Cav., participated in the exercises, which opened with a selection by the band of the 7th Cavalry; then Lieutenant Rowell unveiled the monument and Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U.S.A., provided a short address, paying a touching tribute to the gallant record of General Wheaton. A large red cross in the form of the badge of the 6th Army Corps, which General Wheaton commanded in the Civil War, was placed on his grave by Mrs. Frank Wheaton, his widow. Her two daughters, Mrs. Charles W. Rowell, nounced the invocation. Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes of and Mrs. Morley, were also among those present. Other relatives present were: Mr. Morley, Mrs. William L. Wheaton, a sister-in-law of the general; Francis B. Wheaton of Washington, a nephew of the general, and Mrs. Wheaton; Lieut. Frank Wheaton Rowell and wife, Miss Catherine Miller, a sister of Mrs. Frank Wheaton, and Miss Lillie Wheaton, a cousin of the general. The monument is a marble shaft ten feet high and five feet square at the base. On one side is a bronze portrait of General Wheaton, presented by his widow. Inscribed on the opposite side of the monument are the words: "Erected by the State of Rhode Island in memory of her gallant son, Major General Frank Wheaton, U.S. Army. Born at Providence, R.I. Died at Washington, D.C., June 18, 1903." Then follows a list of the various commissions held during his active service. At the bottom are the words: "I have finished my course, I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith."

NEW FOURTH CLASS OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

"Do you see that man above the yards? He is going to climb the mast-head and stick a hole in his hat." This was said by a member of the new fourth class of midshipmen which has just entered the Naval Academy, and was addressed to two friends who were, with him, watching the movements of several fourth classmen in the rigging of the practice ship Chesapeake as she lay at her moorings in the Severn.

So the group watched the daring young sailor who, scarce three months in the Academy, was about to attempt the most dangerous "stunt" of the ship. "I," said the first speaker, "have a hole through my cap." Leaving all footing behind him, above the royal yards, to the highest masthead of the ship, the fourth classman slowly pulled his way and reached and touched the top. A second brave fourth classman, who had lingered on the ship after the drills were over, followed the first, and proved his right to be considered a sailor.

"Do you see," continued the mentor, "that platform?" pointing to the fore-top of the mainmast. "There's a hole in it, near the mast, by which to pass up and down the rigging; but it is considered lubberly to do this, and the midshipmen climb over the furled sails near it. This is very difficult, because you have nothing for a foothold."

These are incidents, with a thousand others, in the unwritten law of the Academy, that help to develop an American midshipman. They have a spirit of endeavoring the daring, the enterprising and the successful, amongst themselves, beyond what the curriculum requires, and this, with their severe education, makes them alert, confident and capable in duty.

The present fourth class, now numbering about 285 members, began its official life in June, and is now in a surprising state of naval progress. They are following the footsteps of the fathers, for now, the alumni of the Naval Academy are among, in the high ranks, the "greybeards of the Navy." Those first steps were made in the paths laid down by the first superintendent, Franklin Buchanan, in 1845, and the regulations, then made, form the foundation of the rules of the institution to-day.

As then, the midshipmen rise at six and retire at ten after a strenuous day of services militant. These include setting-up drills, Infantry practice, Artillery exercises, seamanship on the Chesapeake, sails and oars in cutters on the Severn, gymnastics in the gymnasium and exercises in the armory—the two latter by night, often when the heat of summer is most oppressive. In three months of this stalwart work, the new fourth class has emerged a well-trained and splendid drilling battalion.

The setting-up drill is the exercise that takes hold of the recruit first, and which, by many gymnastic contortions, extracts the rural crooks out of the physique of the young sailor. It is a special system used in the Naval Academy, formulated by Prof. A. J. Corbesier, the sword-master of the school, who has been in the institution over thirty years. To all of the exercises the midshipmen generally take kindly, notwithstanding their laborious character, for they are almost all there with a proud ambition to be American naval officers.

Most of the midshipmen of the fourth class seek to be obedient to the rules and regulations, but there are some who are constitutionally opposed to the government of law. This shows itself most frequently in "Frenching," that is, leaving the Academy grounds without permission from the authorities. This absence from the Academy violates the regulations of the school and the customs obtaining between the midshipmen—the upper classmen considering it an act of "gall" on the part of a "plebe" which he does not "rate." One of these Frenchers was recently caught out in citizen's clothes, and the offender received twenty-five demerits for having citizen's clothes in his possession, and fifty for being out of bounds, without leave and was sent also to the prison-ship Santee to spend a term within its bulwarks.

One midshipman developed the most contrary spirit to obedience to the regulations. Charged with falsehood, he

appeared to have an enmity to the officer who laid the charge, and, when he was officer-in-charge, of the upper quarters, the midshipman dropped a glass from the fourth to the first floor. On the officer repairing to the fourth floor to discover the origin of such unseemly sounds and acts in quarters, the superintendent of the floor disclaimed knowledge of the matter, but reported a midshipman as having been out in the corridor. The officer proceeded to this midshipman's room and questioned him upon the matter, when the midshipman maintained a stolid silence. He went to the Santee. During one of his incarcerations on this ship the fourth classman painted a fellow-midshipman over his entire body, face, hands and limbs as far as he could reach him, with indelible ink, which would not come off, and though the painted midshipman would not tell what made his face change color, the authorities instituted an investigation that brought the offense home to the offender. The conclusion—that midshipman was dropped "for repeated violations of the regulations."

The new fourth class was allowed until August 1 "to get the hang" of Academic regulations and no demerits were placed on their accounts. Then demerits began to run, with a limit of 300 for the "plebe" year. They fall like snow flakes, from one for being late at formation to one hundred for not stopping hazing when present, or for bringing liquor into the Academy. A liar, a thief and a "gouger" the Academy authorities never let graduate from the Academy. Although the present fourth class has been in the Academy but three months, in addition to the one dropped, it has lost three members by resignation for ill health.

All the exercises at the Academy for the fourth class are strenuous, but the one that tries the members most is "boats under oars" in the hot summer sun on the Severn. Aching backs and blistered hands result and weary limbs and arms follow, when amidst the ejaculations of the officer in charge, the fourth classmen have to haul the heavy cutters to their places in the boat-house.

When the fifteen upper classmen arrived here for re-examination on Sept. 1 the "plebes" vacated immediately the benches of the upper classmen, lover's lane and seamanship walk, not rating these privileges. The plebes had had a taste of what the upper classmen could do when they were here at the end of the practice cruise for twenty-four hours. They made the plebes sail on special cruises and take feet off seats and pull down their hats and execute other orders to aid their nautical education.

All of the upper classmen are not disposed to make the "plebes" feel their naval littleness. Some of them have already shown good will to the least of "Uncle Sam's babies." One first classman takes his hand in educating the plebes by coming to their quarters and in giving them good advice as to what they ought to do, and what they ought to leave undone. Another invited a squad to a sailing party, and he, being "an experienced seaman," gave them a sail in the Chesapeake; yet another first classman, discovering that a "plebe" and he had a mutual civilian friend, searched up the man in that rate, offered him his hand—the sacred sign of Academic fellowship and the solemn guarantee that the upper classman would never haze him—and told him never to call him "Mister," the appellation unrelenting from all plebes to the upper classmen, unless he has received an authoritative dispensation from the custom.

Although the "plebes" do not relish too severe disciplining from the upper classmen, such is the high spirit of the present fourth class, that the members not only declare that they enjoy "running," but they announce boldly that they do not wish to escape a system that hardens them and makes them know their place, and be turned out, in consequence of the omission, a "lot of sissies."

ELIHU S. RILEY.

WHAT A MERE MAN THINKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If a mere man may be allowed to add his stir to the controversial froth which is being so zealously brewed by the members of the fair sex of our Army out of General Corbin's suggestion apropos of the marrying of young lieutenants, I wish to give a few turns in the direction opposite to that insisted on by our fair Army sisters who have thus far been the "cooks."

In plain language I heartily agree with General Corbin. And I am sure many of our officers and officers' wives do also.

Any officer who has had the opportunity of traveling on a crowded transport where almost all of the officers had to "double up" in staterooms in order that all might be accommodated, and has been the victim of or observed the confusion and inconvenience, nay, even hardship, occasioned by the presence on board of two or three married lieutenants of one or two weeks' service, who must be furnished each a stateroom for him and his wife—such an officer would not wish to seek further for reasons for keeping our young lieutenants unmarried.

However there are many other reasons. No one gainsays that our young officers should not gamble, or drink to excess. The Army Regulations forbid these things, not only for moral reasons, but because they deduct from the efficiency of the Service of those whose services the Government has bought and paid for, and which it therefore requires to be the best possible.

And for this last reason the Government would not be justifiable in so doing, but would find it profitable to prohibit the marriage of lieutenants, or at any rate of officers, whose service was under a fixed length of time; for no one can doubt that the efficiency of a young inexperienced officer will be far less and that he will remain inefficient for a far greater period of time, if, in addition to his official cares and studies, he is incumbered with domestic ones. Therefore let him become thoroughly proficient in what the Government requires of him before he takes up the additional problems of domestic life. And if he be not inclined to do this of his own accord, then let the Government put it in the Army Regulations and require it of him, for the Government certainly is justifiable in requiring of its officers any and everything that adds to their efficiency. No one is compelled to go into the Army in any capacity, and if a young man places the subject of matrimony above all others, let him find another sphere of usefulness.

It is folly to speak of so-called personal liberty in this connection, and to say that a young officer should alone be the judge of when he is qualified for his promotion into domestic life and responsibilities. One might as well say that his personal liberty is violated when a young man is forbidden by regulations from imbibing as freely as he chooses or from gambling away his own money; but the Government tacitly says that if you do this we don't want you and we will get rid of you if you keep it up. The Government certainly has the rights of one party to the contract, and can properly

put into the contract anything that the interests of the Government require. In fact, the "personal liberty" (so called) of the employee in any walk of life is largely a matter of the wishes and views of the employer, and if the employee does not like these views and wishes he can go elsewhere. And this is perfectly right and proper.

It is correctly stated that the pay of even a second lieutenant is much greater than that of many men in civil life who are married and comfortably supporting families, but it is equally true that that pay is not sufficient to support a married officer of the Army in the style in which officers must live in order to preserve the dignity of their position, to say nothing of the numerous additional expenses incidental to frequent moves from one post to another, and the doubled expenses of running two households, when he is separated from his family by the "exigencies of the Service." On the other hand that pay is amply sufficient for an unmarried officer, and, since that is the pay the Government allows and which it has never given any indication of increasing, the conclusion as to the intention of the Government is obvious.

I do not take into consideration the young officer who gambles or is a drunkard; first, because such things are forbidden by the Regulations and therefore out of the pale of discussion; second, because I firmly believe, and statistics would surely bear me out, that gambling and drinking are not cured by marriage. God pity the girl that marries any man to reform him, or with the idea that she can reform him. Marrying would only help the gambler or drunkard in the Army to be sooner relieved of his job. And then what about the poor little wife?

In conclusion let me suggest that the test be one of length of commissioned service rather than one of rank. For instance, say that the law was that an officer must have had at least five years' service before he became eligible for marriage. Surely true lovers could stand this test of time and be none the worse for it. If not, then they'd better remain in single blessedness.

With many apologies to the ladies for presuming to differ with them, I am,

A MARRIED CAPTAIN.

THE ARMY.

ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Artillery.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble to be major, Oct. 7, 1904, vice Wisser, detailed as inspector general.
First Lieut. Clifton C. Carter to be captain, Oct. 7, 1904, vice Greble, promoted.

Infantry.

Capt. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf., to be major, Oct. 20, 1904, vice Abbott, 25th Inf., retired.
First Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., to be captain, Oct. 20, 1904, vice Hatch, promoted.
Second Lieut. James G. Taylor, 13th Inf., to be 1st lieutenant, Oct. 20, 1904, vice Sheldon, 18th Inf., promoted.

S. O. OCT. 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., is further extended four months.
Capt. Frank Ben King, E.C., Oklahoma National Guard, is authorized to attend a course of instruction at Garrison School, Jefferson Barracks.

Contract Surg. Ira Ayer, relieved of duty in Philippines and will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty.

Major Charles W. Abbot, jr., retired, will report to the Governor of Rhode Island for duty with the organized militia of that State.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William Stanton, 11th Cav.; Capt. William J. Snow, Art. Corps.; Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, for the purpose of conducting examination of applicants for appointment of veterinarians of Cavalry and Artillery.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Madison Barracks for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for board: Major Frank B. Jones, 9th Inf.; Capt. Mark L. Hersey, 9th Inf.; Capt. Powell C. Faunteroy, asst. surg.; Capt. Fred L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Cont. Surg. Omar W. Pinkston, 1st Lieut. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Elliott Cazlar, 8th Inf., will report board Madison Barracks for examination for promotion.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., is extended to include Dec. 1.

Gun. J. Mitchell, commissioned from March 11, 1902.

Gun. B. P. Donnelly, commissioned a gunner from July 30, 1903.

Act. Gun. K. J. Egan, detached Michigan to Maine.

War. Mach. E. G. Affleck, warranted from July 30, 1903.

Paymr. Ch. E. N. Williams, appointed a paymaster's clerk from Oct. 27; duty Topeka.

G. O. 164, OCT. 22, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

An advance copy of this order, which makes a change in the stations of a number of batteries of Field Artillery, appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 22.

G. O. 165, OCT. 22, 1904, WAR DEPT.

The appointment, under date of Oct. 4, 1904, of Major Louis J. Magill, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S. M.C., as a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, is announced, he having been designated for that duty by the brigade general commandant, United States Marine Corps, vice Major Rufus H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C., relieved at his own request, having been detailed for duty in the Philippine Islands; and Captain Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the said board, vice Major John F. Guilfoyle, assistant adjutant general, U.S.A., relieved. Captain Hutcheson will report immediately to the president of the board, the Assistant Secretary of War, for instructions.

G. O. 166, OCT. 26, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an Executive Order, dated June 30, 1904, modifying the military reservation set apart as a site for a signal station and base of supply for the Fort Liscum-Fort Egbert military telegraph line.

CIRCULAR 27, OCT. 19, 1904, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the following Act of Congress for the information and guidance of officers of the Corps of Engineers:

An Act to require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes. Approved, April 28, 1904.

G. O. 10, OCT. 25, 1904, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The engineering districts with headquarters at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., will be included in the Gulf Division.

The engineering districts with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, will be included in the Central Division.

The office of the Division Engineer of the Central Division will be located at Detroit, Mich.

G. O. 48, SEPT. 29, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes regulation for the government of the United States Military Prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., recommended by the commanding officer, together with pertinent extracts from the Manual of Guard duty.

G. O. 52, OCT. 8, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The attention of all concerned is directed to Par. 138, Army Regulations, 1904, with special reference to the provision thereof which prescribes that: "The transfer, pledge or sale of deposit books is prohibited."

Post commanders will issue such detailed instructions as will insure immediate and effective application of this regulation; looking to the recovery of such deposit books as are not now in the possession of the owners and to the adequate punishment of such men as shall in the future part with them in violation of the above quoted regulation.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
S. W. DUNNING, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G. O. 53, OCT. 17, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In pursuance of Par. 14, S.O. 217, W.D., Sept. 15, 1904, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of California.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Major General, U.S.A.

G. O. 54, OCT. 17, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In pursuance of Par. 14, S.O. 217, W.D., Sept. 15, 1904, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of California.

FRANCIS MOORE, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G. O. 24, OCT. 20, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Par. 1, G.O. 6, c.s., these headquarters, is amended to read "October 31," instead of "November 30."

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

G. O. 33, OCT. 14, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty as chief paymaster of the department, with station at Portland, Ore.

R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

G. O. 18, OCT. 18, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

In view of the fact that G.O. No. 115, c.s., W.D., provides for the general supervision of post and garrison schools by the division commander, all orders relating thereto heretofore from these headquarters are hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:
WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

CIR. 10, OCT. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

In view of G.O. No. 159, c.s., W.D., Circ. No. 4, c.s., from these headquarters, relative to post recruiting service, is hereby revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:
WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G. O. 28, OCT. 19, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

In addition to his other duties, 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is designated to act as adjutant general of the department during the temporary absence of Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G.

G. O. 29, OCT. 21, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

In compliance with Par. 23, G.O. 31, c.s., Northern Division, all orders relating to post and garrison schools heretofore issued from these headquarters are revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:
B. J. MITCHELL, 1st Lieut., 12th Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

G. O. 32, OCT. 15, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

In order to enable him to comply with par. 2, G.O. 155, c.s., W.D., Major David Du B. Gaillard, C.E., is relieved from duty as engineer officer of this Division, to take effect Oct. 31, 1904, vice Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., aide-de-camp, who will assume charge of that office.

G. O. 33, OCT. 19, 1904, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Designates the period from Nov. 14, 1904, to March 31, 1905, for indoor practical and theoretical instruction, and the period from April 1 to Nov. 31, 1905, for outdoor instruction in drill and military exercises.

G. O. 20, OCT. 14, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Major John P. Wisser, inspector general, having reported, is assigned and announced as assistant to the inspector general of the division.

G. O. 16, OCT. 13, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Announces that the modern spelling book, Hunt and Gourley, published by the American Book Company, is substituted for the White's speller for use in post schools.

CIR. 32, OCT. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Oct. 10, 1904.

Sir: The Chief Signal Officer of the Army having advised this office that the Alaskan telegraph system is now completed and that telegrams on all official business intended for the military stations in Alaska should be routed via Seattle, Wash., the chief of staff directs that the commanding officers of all military posts and stations in your department be informed accordingly and that all official messages of agents of the United States are transmitted free over the system.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. MCCAIN, A.A.G.
By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

CIRCULAR 33, OCT. 19, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

So much of Circular No. 9, series 1901, from these headquarters, as requires notation on muster and pay rolls of the duration of absence without leave when less than twenty-four hours, is revoked.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:
WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G. O. 29, SEPT. 1, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, asst. surg. general, having arrived on the transport Logan, is assigned as chief surgeon of the division, relieving Col. John D. Hall, asst. surg. general, who will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief surgeon of that department.

By command of Major General Wade:
WM. A. MANN, Major, General Staff, Acting C. of S.

G. O. 76, AUG. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 18th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Morrison, Ilcos Sur, is relieved from duty in this department and is placed under the orders of the Chief of Philippine Constabulary for duty on the island of Samar.

G. O. 77, AUG. 26, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes of station are ordered: The 22d Co., Philippine Scouts, from San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, as soon as relieved by a detail from the Philippine Constabulary.

Co. 1, 7th Inf., from San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, to the station to which it may be assigned in the post of Manila, to take effect upon the arrival of the 22d Co., Philippine Scouts.

G. O. 78, AUG. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., having reported is announced as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department with station in Manila.

G. O. 79, SEPT. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, A.A.G., is announced as adjutant general of the department, with station in Manila, relieving Major John R. Williams, A.A.G., who will remain on duty at these headquarters as A.A.G. of the department.

G.O. 80, SEPT. 6, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.
Col. John D. Hall, A.A.G., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the department, with station in Manila, vice Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, relieved.

G.O. 39, AUG. 27, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, department commander, accompanied by Major B. K. West, commissary, chief commissary of the department, will proceed to Colorado Springs, Colo., and such other points as may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting the 2d Infantry troops in camp near that place, and observing the experimental use of the commissary carts now undergoing trial with that command. (Oct. 18, D. Colo.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, A.A.G., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 1, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles G. Starr, A.A.G., is assigned to duty as assistant to the adjutant general of the division, with station in Manila. (Sept. 1, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 20, is granted Major Hunter Liggett, A.A.G. (Oct. 17, D. Lakes.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, is relieved from duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General, to take effect Dec. 20, 1904, and will then proceed to Manila for duty as judge advocate of that division, to relieve Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate, who will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of this department, in charge of construction work in the vicinity of San Francisco, with station in San Francisco, from Oct. 6, 1904. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1904, is granted Major David S. Stanley, Q.M. (Oct. 6, D. Lakes.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 1, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. James J. Greene will proceed to Indang, Cavite, Luzon, for duty. (Sept. 3, Phil. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Julius N. Kilian, commissary. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John M. Turner, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., when relieved by Post Commissary Sergt. William Smith will be sent to Fort Thomas, for duty. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Chicago and assume charge of 2d Lieut. Robert W. Lesher, 3d Cav., and conduct him to Washington, D.C., for admission to the Government hospital for the insane. (Oct. 6, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Theodore Lamson, asst. surg., from duty at Los Banos, Laguna, and will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty. (Sept. 8, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 8, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Lloyd LeR. Krebs, asst. surg., to report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty at the First Reserve Hospital, Manila. (Sept. 8, Phil. Div.)

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Sept. 1, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Loving, asst. surg., having reported, is assigned to duty at Camp Marahui, Mindanao. (Aug. 18, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, asst. surg., will proceed to Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, and accompany Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., a sick patient, to the First Reserve Hospital, Manila. (Aug. 29, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Kent Nelson, asst. surg., will proceed from Iloilo to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty as post surgeon at that station, relieving Capt. William W. Quinton, asst. surg., who will remain at Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., in arrest pending further orders. (Sept. 1, D.V.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Moore, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Connel, Calbayog, Samar for temporary duty. (Aug. 28, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson will report to the C.O., Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Rietz, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty for one month, and then return to Fort Sheridan. (Oct. 14, D. Lakes.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Oct. 12, 1904, is granted Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg. (Oct. 10, N.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. F. S. Dewey, Oklahoma City, O.T. (Oct. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, asst. surg., is extended fourteen days. (Oct. 10, N.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas Robinson, H.C., from further duty at Camp Warwick, Cebu, P.I. to Camp Connel, Calbayog, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 5, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frank Holt, H.C., will report to the C.O., Army General Hospital, Presidio, for temporary duty. (Oct. 11, D. Cal.)

First-class Sergt. Otto H. Herb, Signal Corps, will return to his proper station, Capt. Panay. (Aug. 29, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Le Gare J. LaMar, H.C., having reported, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Luzon.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect after his arrival at Fort Myer, Va., is granted Contract Surg. C. W. McMillan. (Oct. 22, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. F. Homer Woven, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William J. Lyster, asst. surg., is further extended fifteen days. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Metcalfe, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 17, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class John L. Collins, H.C., Fort Williams, Me., is transferred to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class August Zerbin, H.C., Fort D.A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about Nov. 1, 1904. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

The tour of duty at Fort Monroe, Va., of Contract Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster, is extended to include Dec. 10, 1904. (Oct. 27, D.E.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, is extended one month. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Harry Taylor, C.E., in charge of the construction of defenses of Subig Bay and entrance to Manila Bay, is relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will take station in Manila. (Sept. 8, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Richard C. Moore, C.E., will report in person to Major Curtis McD. Townsend, C.E., president of the board of officers for examination for promotion. (Sept. 3, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, C.E., will proceed from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to the vicinity of Olongapo, Zambales, reporting to and relieving Capt. Frank C. Boggs, C.E., with the survey of the military reservation at that point. Captain Boggs, will return to Fort William McKinley and assume command of his company. (Aug. 26, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, C.E., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Aug. 26, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, C.E., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Aug. 26, Phil. Div.)

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C.E., will take station at Detroit, Mich., retaining his duties as division engineer of the Central Division and such other duties as may be designated by the Chief of Engineers. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Fremont A. Wootton, to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Thomas B. MacSweeney, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 3, Phil. Div.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for two months and twenty-three days is granted Capt. E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., to take effect upon expiration of sick leave granted him. (Oct. 19, S.W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, is granted Major Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Cav. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

Major Augustus P. Blockson, 1st Cav., is at his own request relieved from further duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, and will join his proper station. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav. (then captain, 1st Cav.), is extended twenty days. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Nov. 4, is granted 1st Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (Oct. 15, D.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

The leave granted Capt. G. B. Pritchard, jr., 5th Cav., is extended two months. (Oct. 13, S.W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for nineteen days, to take effect about Nov. 11, 1904, is granted Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (Oct. 17, D.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, 7th Cav. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Gienty, 7th Cav. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (Oct. 14, N.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty at Santa Mesa, Manila, and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Aug. 27, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 12th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty, to relieve 2d Lieut. Robert F. Tate, squadron Q.M., and commissary, 12th Cav., who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (Aug. 30, D. Luzon.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 12th Cav., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBE

Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav., now at Jolo, Jolo, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Aug. 15, D. Min.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, commissary, 15th Cav. (Oct. 22, D.E.)

First Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., U.S. General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Philip R. Mowry, 15th Cav. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, A.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., is extended ten days. (Oct. 14, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 12, 1904, is granted Capt. Charles A. Bennett, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1904, is granted Lieut. Col. Alexander D. Schenck, A.C. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

The unexpired part of the sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, A.C., is revoked. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Raymond, A.C., A.D.C., will report to these headquarters and report in person to the Brigadier General commanding. (Oct. 11, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Dan T. Moore, A.C., is relieved from the duty assigned him in Par. 9, S.O. 156, July 5, 1904, W.D., and will report in person to the chief of Artillery for duty as his assistant, with station in Washington. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, A.C. (Oct. 25, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C. (Oct. 25, D.E.)

Veterinarian Fred B. Gage, A.C., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, A.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 4, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (Oct. 7, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Joseph F. Janda, 1st Inf., will be relieved from further duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Nov. 1, 1904, and will then join his proper station. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf., now at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will report to the C.O. of that post, for duty until such time as it may be practicable for him to proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Oct. 10, D. Col.)

First Lieut. William R. Gibson, 3d Inf., now at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will report to the C.O. of that post for duty until such time as travel may be resumed between Dawson and Fort Gibbon, Alaska. (Oct. 5, D. Col.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave for two months and twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 12, 1904, is granted Capt. Girard Sturtevant, 5th Inf. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Dec. 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, Battalion Q.M. and Cmsy., 5th Inf. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-four days, is granted 1st Lieut. L. T. Baker. (Oct. 22, At. Div.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. Kurtz Eppley, 10th Inf., will return to his proper station. (Oct. 5, D. Col.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., having been assigned to Co. I, 12th U.S. Inf., will proceed from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Iloilo, for the purpose of joining his company. (Sept. 6, D.V.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1904, is granted Major Charles McClure, 14th Inf., recruiting officer. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S.D. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Capt. Raymond Sheldon, recently promoted from 1st lieutenant, 18th Inf., with rank from Oct. 20, 1904, is assigned to the 18th Inf. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf. (Oct. 3, D. Col.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th Inf., will be transferred by the first available transport leaving Manila to San Francisco, for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (Sept. 8, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., having reported, is granted leave until Oct. 31, 1904. (Oct. 18, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf., Fort Snelling. (Oct. 14, D.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Major H. H. Benham, 23d Inf., will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Aug. 16, D. Min.)

Upon return from the 1st Reserve Hospital, Manila, Major C. M. Truitt, 23d Inf., will be relieved from duty at Malabang, and proceed to Camp Vicars, for station. (Aug. 16, D. Min.)

Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d Inf., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to join his proper station at Malabang, Mindanao. (Aug. 29, Phil. Div.)

Major Charles M. Truitt, 23d Inf., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, to join his proper station at Malabang, Mindanao. (Aug. 29, Phil. Div.)

23d Infantry, Malabang, Mindanao, Aug. 17, 1904

Adjutant General, Department of Mindanao

Sir:—The following cablegram was received from headquarters, Department of Mindanao, on date of issue, it is in terms as follows: "Zamboanga, Aug. 8, 1904, commanding officer, 23d Infantry, Malabang. Select seven privates and one non-commissioned officer from each of the Infantry companies at your post for duty in Cotabatto Valley. Men selected must be the best men obtainable for hard work, good shots and know how to swim, in short, the best eight men for extraordinary and hard service which can be found in each company. Special care must be taken to see that they are well shod and have water-boiling outfit and mosquito bars. They will take with them one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition per man. The following officers are assigned to this detachment: Capt. M. C. Korth and 1st Lieut. Holland and Fugua, and a medical officer. When the detachment has been joined by a similar one from Vicars, send them to Parang, together with the entire cavalry detachment. Lieutenant Merry and one hospital sergeant and two privates Hospital Corps, will accompany detachment from Vicars. You will supply one private Hospital Corps. Furnish both cavalry and infantry ten days field rations. Also ten cargadores for infantry, balance for infantry from Parang. Troops to leave Malabang 12th instant.

"By command of Major General Wood, White, A.G."

Colonel Reade then shows the composition of the company which received a distinctive name as per cablegram from headquarters, Department of Mindanao, August 12, viz., "The 23d Infantry Provisional Company."

The make-up of the company is noted in our editorial columns in this issue.

The following are extracts from Colonel Reade's order: The purpose of the assembling of the Provisional Company of the 23d Infantry is defined to be for service in the Rio Grande Valley, with the object of capturing Ali and the capture and destruction of his outfit.

The company starts from Parang to work up the central portion of the valley along the course of the Simuay river and between the mountains and the river. It will be on the lookout for news concerning Ali's whereabouts and movements and will follow him vigorously and try to get him.

Rations will be minimized except coffee, sugar, bacon, and such other articles as cannot be procured in hostile regions or obtained by purchase in other regions from natives.

The men are to be instructed as to the necessity of boiling all water used for drinking purposes, and as to the dangers of failure to comply with this rule.

The command leaves with the understanding that it is going out for the hardest kind of service and will take only those articles which are absolutely necessary.

It is not expected that the company is to exhaust itself with unnecessary marching when no definite object is in view, but so soon as Ali is located, or his trail taken, every possible effort should be made to push the pursuit vigorously and adjoining commands notified of the movements of the hostiles whenever possible.

The command will always conduct itself as though in the presence of an active and intelligent enemy, all preparations being taken against surprise, ambush, etc.

Separation of detachments from the command will be avoided; twenty-five (25) men should be the minimum detachment for reconnaissance, and then only for a short time and distance.

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Frank Roberts, 24th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Major Charles W. Abbott, jr., 25th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of dis-

ability, his retirement from active service Oct. 20, 1904, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Oct. 20, W.D.)
 Second Lieut. William F. Pearson, recently appointed (from sergeant, 28th Battery, F.A.), with rank from Oct. 5, 1904, is assigned to the 25th Inf. Lieutenant Pearson will, not later than Nov. 20, 1904, join the company to which he may be assigned. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. R. WHITALL.

Second Lieut. William St. J. Jervey, Jr., 27th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, with a view to his appointment as Q.M. and C.S., 1st Battalion, 27th Inf. (Oct. 7, D. Lakes.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Major George R. Cecil, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General, Northern Division. (Oct. 14, N.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Samuel Willits will join his company at Cudarang, Mindanao. (Aug. 13, D. Min.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James Conway, Philippine Scouts, Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 14, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. H. H. Simons, Philippine Scouts, now at Cottabato, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, First Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Aug. 19, D. Min.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Andrew Shea, Philippine Scouts, is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 8, N.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William S. Patten, A.Q.M.G.; Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps; Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet at Benicia Barracks, Cal., to consider the changes and additions necessary to be made at that post in order to adapt it to the requirements of a school of instruction and depot of supplies for the Signal Corps for the Pacific coast. (Oct. 7, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Laurence C. Brown and John W. Kilbreth, Jr., and 1st Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, A.C., will meet at Fort McKinley, Me., on Oct. 25, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeants Paul Davies, 23d Co., and John Correll, 24th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, A.C., junior grade. (Oct. 20, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Laurence C. Brown and 1st Lieuts. William McK. Lambdin and George Deiss, A.C., is convened and will meet at Fort McKinley, Me., on Oct. 27, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. John E. Flaherty, 24th Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, artillery Corps, junior grade. (Oct. 20, D.E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Major Everard E. Hatch, recently promoted from captain, 18th Inf., with rank from Oct. 20, 1904, is assigned to the 25th Inf., and will join that regiment. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 13th Inf., with rank from Oct. 20, 1904, is assigned to the 18th Inf. Lieutenant Taylor will remain on duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., until further orders. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Corpl. Thomas Bouchier, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 26, W.D.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Lieut. David R. Litsey, Kentucky State Guard, is authorized to pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Thomas, Ky. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. William S. Douglas, 1st Inf., Oklahoma National Guard, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Crook, Neb. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1904. Detail: Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C.; Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.C.; Capt. John B. Schofield, 10th Inf.; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Fred L. Perry, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. De Armond, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., judge advocate. (Oct. 15, D. Cal.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD.—At San Francisco, Cal.
 BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 22.

CROOK.—At San Francisco.
 DIX.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 9.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.
 KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.
 LOGAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 17.

MCCLELLAN.—At New York.
 SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 1 for Manila.

SHERMAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 15. To sail for Manila Nov. 1.

SUMNER.—At New York.
 THOMAS.—Sailed from Manila Oct. 15 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1904.

The victory of the West Point eleven over the Yale team on Oct. 22 by a score of 11 to 6, produced excitement and enthusiasm which can hardly be pictured by even the most graphic description. The number of spectators lined up on the field was estimated at between eight and ten thousand. The weather was perfect, the field in good condition, and the game the best seen on the West Point gridiron this season. In the history of football at the Academy, this was the first victory ever attained by West Point over Yale, but the record shows tied scores on two occasions; in '97, 6-6, in 1901, 5-5. Yale had expected two touchdowns according to newspaper reports; she made one after West Point had scored.

The afternoon inspection was witnessed by an immense crowd, the special trains having reached the post earlier than usual on such occasions. The day boats are still running and as the weather was mild, many chose this method of travel. When time was called the teams lined up as follows:

West Point.	Positions.	Yale.
Hammond.	left end	Shevlin
Doe	left tackle	Bloomer
Erwin.	left guard	Kinney
Tipton.	center	Roraback
Seagrave.	right guard	Tripp
Graves.	right tackle	Hogan
Gillespie.	right end	Neal
Garvey.	quarter back	Rockwell
Hill.	right half back	Morse
Prince.	left half back	Veeder, Hoyt
Torney.	full back	McCoy, Owsley

Touchdowns: Erwin, Torney (West Point); Bloomer (Yale). Goals from touchdowns: Doe (West Point); Bloomer (Yale). Referee, Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire, McCracken, Pennsylvania. Linesman, Hockenberry. Time of halves, twenty minutes. Substitutes, Rockwell for Hammond, Weeks for Erwin, Hanlon for Hill (West Point), Hoyt for Veeder (Yale).

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

At 3:15 Yale kicked off to Torney on his five-yard line and was downed on the thirty-yard mark. Prince immediately punted and Rockwell, Yale's quarter back, made the catch on his thirty-yard line, Gillespie bringing him down where he stood. In the first play Yale went

through the Army's right tackle for eleven yards. They were piled up in the next scrimmage, and the third down, with four yards to go, forced a kick. Erwin broke through and blocked it and picking up the ball ran forty yards to a touchdown at 3:21, just three minutes after the game started. A goal followed and the score of Army 6, Yale 0, was posted.

Yale kicked off from the center of the field to Doe on the fifteen-yard line and he could only make five yards. Prince was sent against the center but failed to gain, and punted to Yale's forty-yard mark, outside. Yale tried a fake kick and lost four yards, and then punted to Prince on West Point's forty-yard line. The cadets fumbled in the next play and Yale secured the oval on the Army's forty-yard mark. The fierce plunges of the Yale backs were irresistible, and they carried the ball along for forty-five yards to a touchdown at 3:32, and kicked goal, making the score a tie at 6-6. Hill was replaced by Hanlon.

Doe kicked off to Yale's ten-yard line and Shevlin, who made the catch, was downed on his 25-yard mark. Again were Yale's backs pushed and dragged along toward the Army's goal until the ball rested on West Point's line. Here the cadets made a stand and took the ball on downs. Prince in the first line-up punted it out of danger, Rockwell, of Yale, making the catch and being downed on the Army's forty-five-yard line. Yale rushed left end for four yards and went through center to the thirty-five yard mark. It looked as though another touchdown might be made when time was called at 3:51, with the ball on West Point's fifteen-yard line.

When the teams lined up for the second half Graves was at left half back in place of Prince and Mettler was playing right tackle in the place of Graves. Doe started hostilities at 4:10 by kicking off to Yale's fifteen-yard line, the runner being thrown on the twenty-eight yard mark. The cadets' line presented a solid front and Yale was forced to punt; the ball bounded outside on West Point's forty-five-yard line. Torney returned it to Yale's thirty-yard line out of bounds. Yale could not make the necessary distance in three tries and punted to Hammond on the Blue's fifty-yard line. He heeled the catch but was thrown by an over-anxious Yale player. The penalty for the interference was fifteen yards and the ball was West Point's on the thirty-yard line, first down. Hanlon and Torney could make only two yards and Graves tried a field goal. He got the ball away in good shape, but it fell short and Yale secured it three yards from the goal line, Tipton making a brilliant tackle. Yale punted to Torney on the forty-yard mark; he dropped the ball but recovered it and made five yards. Graves went through a hole at left tackle for four yards and Torney made it a first down on Yale's twenty-nine-yard line. A failure to make the distance caused Graves to try again for a goal from the field. The try was a fine one and missed by only a few inches. Graves deserves all the more credit for this brilliant effort, because he had his knee severely wrenched shortly before this and was playing only through sheer pluck and nerve.

Yale kicked out from the ten-yard line to Torney on West Point's fifty-three-yard mark; he dodged back to Yale's forty-eight-yard line. Unlawful use of hands lost the cadets fifteen yards, and the ball was down on the Army's forty-five yard mark. Garvey signalled a punt and Torney sent the leather into Yale's territory, Mettler tackling the runner fiercely and throwing him on the thirty-nine-yard line. Yale returned the kick, and Garvey, in making the catch, slipped and fell on his thirty-five-yard line, but held the ball.

West Point was playing a beautiful kicking game and Torney punted, the Yale back being nailed by Tipton on the Army's forty-four yard mark. Yale punted left tackle and guard and advanced the ball to West Point's twenty-yard line, where Weeks was substituted for Erwin. First down on the fifteen-yard line for Yale and another touchdown appeared to be in sight, but not so; for our of the scrimmage following came Torney, the ball safely tucked under his arm, and started down the field for Yale's goal. He was followed by a single Yale player, Hoyt, but a stern chase is a long one and Torney was not overtaken until he had planted the ball squarely between the posts, scoring a touchdown, and, as it afterwards proved, accomplishing the defeat of Yale. Doe missed goal, Army 11, Yale 6. Of this play it is said: "The crowning feature of the game, the play that will long live in the memories of those who saw it and which will go down in football history at West Point, was the one hundred-yard run of Torney to a touchdown. Pandemonium which broke loose as he emerged from the mass of legs and arms and started down the field can be better imagined than described."

Rockwell here replaced Hammond at left end. The kick-off went to Rockwell on his twenty-two-yard line; he fell, but recovered the ball. Graves could make no gain, and Torney booted the pigskin to the Army's forty-five-yard line. The ball was brought back, however, the referee giving West Point five yards for outside play of Yale. Torney again lifted the ball to Yale's fifty-yard mark and the New Haven full back returned it to the thirty-yard line of the cadets' outside. A discussion arose and the ball was called back and given to the cadets. Only two yards in three attempts forced the Army to punt, and Torney sent the leather to Yale's twenty-five yard mark. On a penalty the ball was brought back to the middle of the field and Torney again punted to Yale's twenty-yard line, where Mettles made a fine tackle of the runner. Yale then rushed the ball to their forty-five-yard line, where time was called at 4:50. Army 11, Yale 6.

It was a glorious game, gloriously won. Summary of strength of teams and their play, Yale gained by rushing, 29 yards; West Point, 25 yards; Yale ran ball back, 53 yards; West Point, 42 yards; average lengths Yale punts 26 yards, of West Point's 35 yards; Yale gained by punting, 38 yards; West Point, 38 yards; West Point ran blocked ball 37 yards and fumbled 100 yards. It was a plucky struggle—a struggle that was Yale's as far as mere rushing the ball was concerned, but West Point's when the kicking game and keenness and ability to make the most of the mistakes of an adversary are considered.

To the inspiring strains of the band which had been during the intermission keeping up the hopes of the West Pointers, the star players were borne from the field in triumph, Torney, the brightest of the galaxy, Erwin a close second. A bonfire was built on the Cavalry plain, and for a time full vent was given to the enthusiasm of cadets and officers alike. There remains but one more big game and that with Princeton, on the 5th of November, to be played on the home field.

Scores of other games played on Saturday are: Harvard 12, Indiana 0; Princeton 60, Lehigh 0; Pennsylvania 16, Columbia 0; Cornell 36, Franklin and Marshall 5; Amherst 5, Brown 0; Dartmouth 18, Holy Cross 4; Annapolis 0, Dickinson 0; Lafayette 4; Swarthmore 0; Williams 23, Hamilton 0; Wesleyan 39, Rutgers 0; Fordham 12, Delaware 0; N. Y. University 6, Trinity 0; Union 21, R. P. I. 0.

As usual the side lines were filled with many graduates, old and recent, and their families; among the familiar faces could be seen: Capt. A. W. Stark and Charles Willcox, Med. Dept., Capt. R. P. Davis, Artillery, Capt. and Mrs. Brickett, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Lieut. and Mrs. McClintock, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeill, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mrs. C. H. Hobbs, Miss Hobbs, and many others.

Among the large number attending the cadet hop in the evening were: The Misses Gable, Hobbs, Patterson, Kerwin, Mitchell, Gordon, Mills, Braden, Best, Harris, Page, Clappe, Cruikshank, Aldridge, Hale, Eddy, Hoyt, Cook, Attkin, Nolan, Hay, Wilsey, Schultz, McLure, Whiting, Dyer, Hubbard, Glenn, Allen, Humphreys, Hull, White, Stevens, Cameron, McCullough, Arkell, Palmer, Murtha, Wood, Betts, Williams, Potter, and many others.

Many delegations have visited the post during the summer and fall. The last to arrive were the delegates to the annual convention of the Iron and Steel In-

stitute, who paid a visit to West Point on Tuesday afternoon. There were about five hundred in the party which arrived on the Sandy Hook steamer Monmouth at about 1 p.m. They were met at the dock by General Mills and his staff and escorted through the public buildings and shown the points of interest during their brief stay. They left at 3 p.m.

Williams is scheduled to play the Cadets in the football game on Saturday of the present week, Princeton on Nov. 5.

General and Mrs. Mills have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Warford, to Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cavalry, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 4:30, at the Cadet Chapel. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents at 5 p.m.

The result of the polo match played between a team of Squadron A, of the New York National Guard, and a team from West Point on Oct. 25, resulted in a score of 15-1 in favor of the Squadron. The score at the close of the regulation four-period game was fifteen goals for the Squadron to one for the home team. The full time was played, each period being a fifteen minutes' actual play.

Squadron A won by its ability to hit the ball harder and quicker, to judge distances more accurately, particularly when getting near the goal posts, and by the possession of faster and handier ponies. With one or two exceptions, West Point had no ponies to compare in speed with the horses brought up by the visitors, and none to compare with them in quickness in turning, a most valuable requisite for a polo pony.

Col. Charles G. Treat, who did the best all-around playing for West Point, rode the only privately owned horse in the Military Academy team, his bay pony Dick, a fast and serviceable horse. The other ponies were all Government horses, but some proved good material for the game, as they have been used almost exclusively in polo practice matches for several weeks.

The teams were composed of the following:

Squadron A: 1. J. O. Nichols, 2. C. N. Talbot, Jr., 3. R. F. Goldsborough, Back, J. H. Hunt.

West Point: 1. Captain Macdonald, 2. Captain Bowley, 3. Lieutenant Colonel Treat, Back, 2d Lieutenant Clark.

Summary—Goals earned—Squadron A, 15; West Point, 1. No handicaps and no penalties. Referee—Captain Marshall. Timekeeper—Lieutenant Whitlock.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 24, 1904.

With all the impressive ceremony of a funeral conducted with military honors, the late James C. Herms, of Fort Thomas, was laid to rest in beautiful Evergreen Cemetery near the post. A large assembly was present at his home on Fort Thomas avenue, and heard Chaplain O. J. Nave deliver a most impressive address. William Nelson Post, G.A.R., assisted in the funeral ceremonies. With the life of John C. Herms or "Drummajor Jack," as he was known to his friends, there passes a character known and beloved by thousands in and around Queen City.

Major William Wakeman has returned from detached service at Washington, and has resumed charge of the medical department of the post. The post hospital under the efficient care of Major Wakeman, delights the eye of the visitor with its bright, cheerful aspect and its extreme cleanliness, which is apparent everywhere. It is a beautiful little building, with commodious and inviting porches all around it.

Owing to the shortening days of coming winter a new list of calls went into effect this week. Battalion parade is now being held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 9:30 a.m. Immediately following parade is guard mount, excepting on those days when there is no parade, when guard mount is held at 9 a.m. Company drill is held every morning except Saturday and Sunday at 7:30 a.m.

Capt. R. J. Burt, 9th Inf., reported here on Thursday, from Madison Barracks, N.Y., and has assumed command of Co. D, 9th Inf. Captain Burt is the son of General Burt, retired.

The general prisoners from this post will go probably to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to relieve the congested condition here. Major Nichols recommended, while in his tour of inspection here, that they be sent elsewhere.

Lieut. J. F. Drullard, 9th Inf., stationed at Madison Barracks, was the guest of the officers in the post on Thursday.

On Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. a most terrific fire broke out in the "Midway" at Fort Thomas. All the cars were blocked for three hours, telegraph poles burned down and all telephone communication with the post cut off. Major Howe called out the fire company of the fort, in fact every available soldier responded to the fire call and, with the new engine, did splendid work, saving the midway from total destruction. Lieut. R. B. McConnell with a squad of men was working heroically, when the ladder on which they were standing, gave way, precipitating them to the ground. Lieutenant McConnell had his leg sprained and several of the men were badly injured. Help was sent out from Cincinnati, but the fire was under control when the engines arrived. The fire originated in the meat store of Mr. Sattler. He was attempting to light or fill a gasoline stove when it exploded. The loss was \$18,000.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 28, 1904.

Lieut. Donald C. Cubblison, Field Art., was seriously injured about the head by bursting shrapnel at Mt. Greta last week. He was brought to the Army General Hospital at Washington Barracks, where he is now receiving medical attention.

The band and 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., under command of Major J. C. Gresham, escorted the remains of the late Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, U.S.A., retired, to St. John's Church and thence to Arlington Cemetery, the Cavalry band and troops A, B, and D, 7th Cav., under command of Major Nicholson, conveying the remains from the gate to the grave.

The football eleven of the 7th Cavalry played the team of Georgetown University, the game resulting in a victory for Georgetown, score 29 to 0. The same teams will play another game here this afternoon.

The 4th Battery, Field Art., is expected to arrive in the post on Saturday morning.

The band, 15th Cav., yesterday headed the parade of the Knights Templars in Washington. They were served with drinks and eatables at the conclusion of the parade. Lieut. E. H. Humphreys, 7th Cav., is confined to his quarters, from a sprained knee, received in Monday's game.

Thirty new horses were received here for the 7th Cavalry Sunday, while twenty-one horses were sold from the 15th on Monday. All brought fair prices.

Mrs. William C. Tremaine has returned to the post from a visit to her parents in Maryland.

Troop H, 15th Cav., is preparing for an exhibition drill to be given in the riding hall on Nov. 11.

Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, widow of Capt. A. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., and her son, Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, 15th Inf., were visitors at Fort Myer on Wednesday. Mrs. Wetherill will spend the winter with Lieutenant Wetherill at Fort Mason, Cal. Dr. Henry S. Kierstedt, Med. Dept., was in the post yesterday and leaves to-morrow for Fort Snelling, Minn., to accompany the 28th Inf., to San Francisco and then go on leave. Gen. and Mrs. Mordica and Miss Mordica have been at Mrs. Summerall's for the past week. Mrs. Covington, wife of Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, will leave soon for San Francisco, where she will spend the winter. Lieutenant Covington goes to Atlanta, Ga., as Signal officer for the Department of the Gulf.

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MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 21st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

Town Topics says: "General Corbin, in his post-departure letter to the World explaining and enforcing his objections to the marriage of young and poor officers of the Army, makes the keen point that Congress fixed the pay of officers in 1870, 'and either it was too much then or is too little now,' when the cost of living is nearly doubled. It is not generally understood that the officers receive nothing from the Government but their salaries and transportation allowances; they have to pay for everything—horses, uniforms, equipment, food. With an overflowing treasury, the next Congress could well afford to increase the \$1,040 to \$1,600 a year of lieutenants to a round \$2,500, and the pay of other officers in proportion. Nothing is gained by crippling good men with insufficient stipends, and more than the money for the increase might be lost in a single war."

Pajamas are to be worn by the soldiers of the Army in the future. The Quartermaster's Department, it is said, has recently placed a large order for about 60,000 suits of pajamas and will issue them to the troops in the Philippines and later in this country as soon as possible. The first installment of pajamas will be sent to the troops in the Philippines, but it is the intention to extend the innovation as rapidly as possible to the posts in the United States. The pajamas will be light gray in color and made of serviceable material.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has formulated uniform regulations for the officers and crews of the harbor boats of the Department. Special regulations to govern the conduct of the personnel of these craft will also be prescribed.

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Rush C. Hawkins, M.A., LL.D., brevet brigadier general, U.S. Vols., and an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, publishes from the Grafton Press, New York, a volume entitled "Our Political Degradation," being several short essays setting forth certain facts which every thoughtful citizen of the United States should know. These essays give a statement of some unpleasant truths concerning our political methods, somewhat high-colored it may be, but always having a sufficient basis of fact to point the moral. General Hawkins, who is a veteran of our Mexican War, as well as of the Civil War, is the only gentleman, so far as we know, who ever took the trouble to secure his election to a legislative assembly and then promptly resigned because he did not like the company in which he found himself. It is this unwillingness of men of his stamp to perform any public duty that is distasteful to them which is largely responsible for the corruption of which complaint is made. It is because such gentlemen will not take the trouble to perform the political duties which our free system of government imposes upon them that those who enter politics for what there is in it for them are able to rule. Active rascality will always overmatch inert respectability, and those who neglect their public duties have no right to complain.

In a paragraph published on page 127 of our issue of October 8, we had some remarks on the subject of the advantage of the military organization of a police force, using for our text the confusion occasioned at the funeral of Senator Hoar in Worcester, Mass., because of the inability of the authorities to maintain order in the streets. Our remarks were of a general nature, and we are informed that, so far as relates to the use of the militia on that occasion, they were unjust, being based upon an incorrect report. The Worcester Telegram states that the militia performed their work most satisfactorily and that it was only after their withdrawal to take their place in the funeral procession that the disorder occurred.

A compilation of all recent laws governing the insular possessions of this country and relating to Army, Navy and Marine Corps affairs has been made by the War Department and has just been published as a public document by the Government Printing Office.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held that mileage of officers who are members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications shall be paid out of the regular appropriation for Army mileage, and not out of the special appropriation made for that board.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1904.

RUSSIA AROUSES ENGLAND.

Interest in the war between Russia and Japan has been overshadowed during the past week by the outrage perpetrated on the night of Oct. 21 by the Russian Baltic fleet, proceeding to the seat of war, upon the British fishing fleet assembled in the North Sea. While passing through the fleet of trawlers the Russians, steaming in line, opened fire upon the fishermen for some reason thus far unexplained. The bombardment is described as lasting about twenty minutes. One vessel, the steam trawler Crane was sunk and four or five vessels damaged. The skipper and third hand of the Crane were killed and the rest of the crew were wounded, with the exception of the cook. The firing followed the sending up of rockets by the fishing fleet which may have been mistaken for Japanese signals, though this is difficult to understand, as the North Sea from Hull to The Hague is a well known fishing ground and this is the active fishing season. Fishing steamers do not resemble war vessels in any respect and torpedo creeping in for a hostile attack would not display signals. The act would appear to be that of some inexperienced officer's commanding scout boat sent to watch the fishermen. Admiral Rojestvensky affirms that there were no torpedo-boats with the Russian squadron on the Doggerbank and that the two torpedo-boats mentioned in the English reports as having approached and been seen by the fishermen before the Russian ships opened fire, were either Japanese or English. These two torpedo-boats, the admiral says, advanced to attack the first Russian cruiser, and fired at it. They then retreated among a fleet of small vessels. When these proved to be fishing boats the Russians ceased firing. This explanation is so incredible that it creates a strong suspicion of a lie somewhere.

Lieutenant General Count Von Rescutow, of the German army, who is an authority on naval subjects, blames the Russian admiral for choosing a course in the North Sea, where he was sure to find fishing vessels and omitting adequate scouting measures to determine the character of the vessels sighted. The Russian squadron, he adds, apparently neglected ordinary precautions. He says: "Admiral Rojestvensky is an extremely nervous man, who is thrown into violent excitement through trifles. It is all the more remarkable that he was appointed to a command to which he was least suited." Another, an admiral unnamed, describes Rojestvensky as a careful, prudent man.

The Russians are reported to have received warning that an attack would be made upon them by Japanese submarines masked by fishing boats. The use of such vessels and torpedo-boats has introduced a new element into the anxieties distracting a naval officer at sea in time of war. This strain may have proved too much for the nerves of some Russian naval officer, which were perhaps not in the most tranquil condition after the junketing attending the departure of the fleet from a home port.

But all of this is speculation. What is most difficult to account for is the fact that the Russian vessels sailed away without making any attempt to repair their mistake, which they must have discovered, or to render any assistance to the distressed fishermen, though one Russian vessel lingered in the vicinity for several hours. The feeling in England is that this would not have happened to a fleet of German or French fishermen and that hostility to England is at the bottom of the affair in some form; that Russia knowing that England is under heavy bonds to keep the peace, is presuming upon this point to try her patience to the uttermost. The seizure of the steamer Malacca of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Red Sea aroused public sentiment in England almost to the fighting point. This was followed by the plain and deliberate violation of the Treaty of London by sending the vessels of the volunteer fleet in the guise of merchantmen through the Bosphorus and the straits of the Dardanelles into the Red Sea. These, and similar outrages upon the British flag have now been followed by an outrage to British sentiment and a humiliation to British pride which have made it almost impossible to hold the nation in the leash of diplomatic reserve and official caution.

Again Russia is profuse, as she always is in such cases, with her apologies and her promises of indemnity and future caution, but how long will England be satisfied with these alone? What is the value of the promises of a nation whose recognized instruments of diplomacy are craft and cunning; which regard lying as a fine art to be cultivated, as was shown when she magnified less than 80,000 men she is now shown to have had in Manchuria into the 180,000 for which she made China pay indemnity, and in the lying of even Russian military officers to men of sterling honesty like our Chaffee?

The situation of England is an exceedingly embarrassing one, and this Russia knows and is evidently disposed to take full advantage of it. To accept an undoubted act

of war as such and to deal with it accordingly may set the whole of Europe, and possibly America, in flames, and thus the act involves so grave a responsibility that England may well hesitate.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST REVIEWED.

The article by Thomas F. Millard in Scribner's for October, gives one of the most exact accounts we have seen of conditions in the Russian Army at the commencement of the war and down to the middle of July. Mr. Millard estimates that when war broke out Russia had at Port Arthur 20,000 men, and at Vladivostok about the same number. In Manchuria there were 24,000 railway guards armed and equipped as infantry who were widely distributed. These, with 16,000 East Siberia Rifles and 4,000 Cossacks gave a total of 40,000 or less free to take the field. This was the situation when Kuropatkin took the field in March. The Russian fleet had already been crippled, and the Japanese had occupied the greater part of Korea. General Kuropatkin, after looking over the situation, announced that it would be impossible to hold the Yalu, that Port Arthur must be reinforced and left to shift for itself, and that he must be given time to organize an army.

Most of the Russian troops first arriving were sent to Port Arthur and material and supplies were hurried thither. General Kuropatkin established his headquarters at Liao-Yang, and as fast as his troops arrived, formed them into divisions and corps, sending to the Yalu a force barely sufficient to make a pretence of holding it. No troops arrived from Russia until late in April, except some batteries of field artillery, and with 70,000 men it was necessary to hold a line extending from the Yalu to Newchwang and assailable at every point. Every attempt was made to conceal the weakness of the Russians by circulating exaggerated statements. The Japanese timed their landing on the Liao Tung with their advance to the Yalu so as to divide the forces of the enemy. General Kuropatkin declined to accept the responsibility for defending the line of the Yalu as he had only 20,000 troops there at the time the Japanese attacked with 50,000 or 60,000 and a great superiority in Artillery.

General Sassulitch may be said to have done fairly well to save his corps and the bulk of his artillery and transport. His mistake, which led to the disaster to the two regiments, was due to his delaying his retreat too long. His defeat, by General Kuroki, was a creditable performance; nothing more. There was no rout; the Russians retreated in good order and finally fell back to Mo-tien Pass. Supplies that could not be moved were destroyed.

Realizing that he was not strong enough to prevent the landing of the Japanese, Kuropatkin withdrew to Kai-ping the field army in the Liao Tung peninsula and recommended a retirement at least to Moukden until a large army could be assembled. Subjected to the bitter hostility of Viceroy Alexieff his plans were overruled and he was compelled against his judgment to make his unsuccessful demonstration in the direction of Port Arthur. By this time he had a force of 100,000 widely scattered, with 150,000 Japanese in the field, exclusive of those investing Port Arthur. The defeats the Russians suffered at Kin-Chau May 26, 1904, and at Wa-feng-goa June 16 forced upon Kuropatkin the policy of retreat which he had from the first advised the government to follow until he could gather a force sufficient to take the aggressive. This he sought to do at Liao-Yang, but was compelled by another defeat there to fall back to the neighborhood of Moukden, the position he had originally selected as his base, and where he could have compelled the Japanese to first assail him had not he been overruled from St. Petersburg through the influence of his enemies.

Mr. Millard says. "On the whole, the Japanese strategy, so far as the war has gone, has been well conceived and consistently executed. But much of its success has been due to the inability of the enemy to seriously impede its operation." Owing to the sympathy of the Chinese, the Japanese have been able to obtain exact information while cloaking their own movements behind a screen of advanced patrols. "It is no more possible to keep the Chinese population in Manchuria under surveillance than to keep track of a million fleas in a bed." Yet the Japanese, in carrying out a pre-arranged general plan of campaign most methodically, and with a remarkable attention to detail, have lost several golden opportunities. Before the battle of Wa-feng-goa they might have seized Kai-ping, for example, without a fight, and a similar opportunity for taking Liao-Yang was lost.

"This, however, the Japanese strategy has accomplished: it has managed by keeping General Kuropatkin always 'guessing' to prevent him from concentrating a large army at any point, thus enabling the Japanese generals to fall upon the Russians and defeat them piecemeal; and it has kept the Russian troops almost continually worn out through the necessity of repeatedly being shifted from place to place. The Japanese have taken and retained both the offensive and the initiative."

For the first time in modern warfare the European and the Asiatic have met together on equal conditions, so far as the use of modern weapons and modern methods are concerned. The question as to which in the end is to prove himself the better man is one that concerns all the world. The success of the Japanese is not far to seek; they have simply polished up and put to the most

effective use the weapon which has grown somewhat rusty in the hands of the European, or at least of the Russian. They have shown greater skill than their enemy in caring for their men in camp and on the march, to keep them effective for battle. They have developed the system of security and information to the highest degree, aided, it is true, by the sympathy of the inhabitants of the locality. They have shown skill and caution in determining the exact position of their enemy, and they have pressed home the attack with a vigor and persistence that have laughed to scorn the speculations of the theorists as to the impossibility of doing so in the face of modern weapons. They have displayed equal skill in making use of artillery fire, especially of indirect fire. At the battle of Wa-feng-goa a regiment just arrived from Russia, while drawn up at the station, where it had disembarked, lost, in half an hour, 900 men, one-fourth of its total, by Japanese long range artillery fire aimed from invisible guns at an invisible target. This is only an illustration.

Speaking of the fire directed against the fleeing enemy at this battle, Mr. Millard says: "It was not necessary for the Japanese guns to change position. The officers directing their fire simply increased the elevation as the Russians retired, never scattering it, but concentrating it on an object until it was smashed, then turning it upon another. It was altogether a masterly handling of artillery fire, and decided the battle."

As Major Gilbert of the East Indian Army well says, in an article in the periodical of the United Service Institution of India: "The Japanese have demonstrated that the defensive is not so all-powerful as was supposed. They have shown that all modern theorists have failed to realize, *ceteris paribus*, that the human element is still the most potent factor in deciding the fate of battles; and that the moral effect of destructive missiles and explosives, however thick, however rapid, and however disastrous they may be, will never be so great on the nerves as the aspect of men who unflinchingly advance through it all, regardless of losses and determined only to get home."

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that we cannot expect in European races that contempt of death, and even that eagerness to sacrifice life, which gives such a special character to the Japanese attacks. It appears to be part of the nature of every Japanese, from the highest to the lowest, to serve his country, combined with a positive genius for discipline. While we are employed in instilling the necessity of discipline into our recruits, the Japanese find the ground prepared, and are able to turn the recruit to the actual work of the soldier. The Japanese have been able to act upon the offensive, mainly owing to the great mobility of their army, for the men are hardy, subsist upon little, do not complain, and have great marching powers. To act upon the defensive would be to forfeit half the advantage which Nature has conferred upon the Japanese soldiery.

GENERAL WILKINSON NOT A TRAITOR.

E. A. Kilian, of Alma, Kan., recently wrote to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, inquiring as to a historical statement made by Dr. Hale. The reply is published in the Alma Enterprise, and from it we quote as follows: "The great American authority about all these things was Gayarre. It was he whom the State of Louisiana sent to Spain and France. I had the pleasure of meeting him in 1876, when he was well and strong. But I do not know what became of his collections of papers. It was he who discovered in Spain the absolute evidence that our General James Wilkinson was in the pay of the Spanish Government, from whom he received \$3,000 a year, while he was in the service of the United States. When my mugwump friends talk to me about the purity of the early government I am justly asking them to beat this transaction if they can."

It may be well to remind Dr. Hale that the charges he now brings against the dead Wilkinson were examined into in 1811, when he was alive, by a court-martial, of which Brig. Gen. P. Gansevoort was president, and Walter Jones, J.A. After a laborious investigation the court, whose proceedings were approved by President Madison, acquitted Wilkinson, saying in their finding that, "On the whole the court thinks it proper to declare that, from a comparison of all the testimony, General Wilkinson appears to have performed his various and complicated duties with zeal and fidelity and merits the approbation of his country." The receipt of money from the Spanish authorities was explained by legitimate commercial transactions. The court said: "If attempts were made to corrupt the patriotism and integrity of General Wilkinson the records of the court exhibit no one act of his military life which can by the most constrained construction, be considered as the effect of such corruption." The fact of close relations with Aaron Burr was established, but this was explained by the friendship of one old soldier for another and the cypher correspondence between Burr and Wilkinson was shown to be harmless. It was further shown by the evidence that "twelve months before any discovery was made by any other person, General Wilkinson communicated to one of the heads of departments his suspicions that Mr. Burr 'was about something, whether external or internal he could not discover, but thought he ought to keep his eye on him.'" The whole story is told in the second volume of "Memoirs of General Wilkinson," published in three volumes octavo in 1816. General Wilkinson was not "dismissed" from the

Army, as has been stated by the New York Times. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1815, and died Dec. 28, 1825. In his "Memoirs" Wilkinson says: "I can distinctly trace the source of my persecutions for the last eleven years to the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke." This was accounted for by the prejudice of Randolph against military men, due to a castigation he received from one of them pending the session of Congress 1797-8. The spiteful souled John Randolph was quite capable of the conduct Wilkinson charges him with. General Wilkinson, it will be remembered, was commander of the Army of the United States from Dec 15, 1796, to July 13, 1798.

We published last week the excellent suggestion made by Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., in his report on the Virginia maneuvers. It was to the effect that State troops participating in these maneuvers should be mustered into the Service of the United States. The only difficulty with this suggestion is that it comes into conflict with an ancient instrument on file in the State Department at Washington. The Constitution of the United States, Section 8, Par. 15, expressly reserves to the States the authority to appoint the officers of the militia and "the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Where does General Lee find the authority to muster State troops into the Service of the United States except when they are called upon by the President "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions"? (Par. 14, Art. 8.) The control of the States over the militia has always been jealously guarded and even the appointment by the President of officers of Volunteer forces in the service of the United States was complained of at the time of its first exercise "as a virtual infringement of the constitutional authority of the States in regard to the militia." During the Civil War the appointment of officers of volunteers was reserved to the States. Having once been mustered into the Service of the United States, the volunteer, as has been held, and by analogy the militia officer, passes beyond the control of the State executive, who can neither dismiss nor discharge him. General Lee has undoubtedly put his finger upon the fundamental difficulty of uniting State troops with the Regulars in joint maneuvers, but what is the remedy? It is because we have noted the Constitutional objection that we have been less optimistic than some of our Army friends on the subject of the National Guard as a reserve force. The value of the well organized militia as a State force is undoubted. How far they can be subjected to the authority of the United States in time of peace is the question. We do not hold with the New York politician who asked: "What is a little matter like the Constitution between friends?" As we interpret the Constitution it is impossible in time of peace to muster a single militiaman into the Service of the United States, except by his individual consent, and the President has no authority to muster him except as a recruit for the Regular Army. It is highly to the credit of the State troops that they are willing to render so much voluntary service as they do in participating with the Regular Army in the annual maneuvers for the purpose of instruction.

While the General Board of the Navy has not finally completed its recommendations as to ships, it seems certain that the final draft sent to the Secretary will include a request for at least three and perhaps four large battleships of not less than 16,000 tons displacement. In addition the board is anxious for additional torpedo-boat destroyers. A whole flotilla of these craft is urgently needed, and if there is any probability that Congress may grant it the board will include this recommendation in those sent to the Secretary. Before preparing his recommendations to Congress the Secretary will of course confer with members of the naval committees of the two Houses as to the amount for the increase of the Navy which may be expected. This plan was followed with success by Secretary Moody last year.

Col. H. H. Bandholtz, of the Philippine Constabulary, who last week presented to the President two of his native officers, who are making a tour of the United States, was most decided in his opinion as to the effect in the Philippines of the abolishment of the canteen. "In the Philippines," he said, "it is not possible for the troops to drill and work as much as in the United States. The climate is too warm for constant drilling. Consequently the men have more leisure than at posts in the States, and there are fewer amusements. The abolishment of the canteen is responsible for many of the suicides and murders. Imported liquors are sold at such high prices in the islands that soldiers buy cheap native drinks, which drive them crazy."

At the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Chief of Staff, through the State Department, has requested the permission of Russia and Japan to have a medical officer of the United States Army stationed with the respective armies of those countries in the theater of war in Manchuria. Col. Valery Havard, of the Medical Department, has been chosen to go with the Russian army, and Capt. Charles Lynch, Medical Department and General Staff, with the Japanese army. As soon as the necessary permission is granted by the two countries the officers will leave this country to join the belligerent forces in the field.

DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS.

Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, sets forth that the appropriations for the year were adequate for the needs of the service except those for "Coal and Transportation," "Equipment of Vessels" and "Contingent Equipment." Estimates to cover the deficiencies in those items will be submitted hereafter. The extent of the work performed by the Bureau during the year is indicated by the fact that equipment outfits were completed or partly completed for thirty-one new ships, while repairs to ships and equipment were provided for 348 vessels in addition. The expenditures for coal and transportation amounted to \$2,690,000; for equipment of vessels, \$3,050,000; increase of the Navy, equipment, \$400,000.

The principal recommendations submitted by Admiral Manney are as follows: That the coal-handling plant at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., which was recently destroyed by fire, be rebuilt as speedily as possible. That the machine shop and foundry, building No. 39, at the navy yard, Boston, be extended and fire-proofed and that the brick floor of the building be renewed and that a building for use as a wire rope factory be constructed. That a two-story brick and steel building to cost \$45,000 be erected for a rigging loft and chain shed at the navy yard, New York, and that racks about 200 feet long be provided for the stowage of anchors. It is recommended that a modern coaling plant with machinery to handle and store at least 10,000 tons of coal be established at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., the estimated cost being \$200,000. Certain improvements, at an estimated cost of \$150,000, are recommended for the coal storage plant at the naval station, Port Royal, S.C., and it is recommended that a coal storage plant with a minimum capacity of 10,000 tons, together with appliances for handling coal rapidly, be established at the naval station, Charleston, S.C., at an estimated cost of \$200,000. For the naval station, Key West, Fla., the following recommendations are made: That two concrete cisterns of a capacity not less than 250,000 gallons each be provided for storage of fresh water; estimated cost, \$24,000; and that the necessary dredging, piling, and filling be performed to make an inclosed basin at Fleming Key in which small craft may be safely moored. For the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., the recommendations are that a modern coaling plant with machinery and appliances to handle and store at least 10,000 tons of coal be provided, and that the necessary dredging be performed to enable deep-draft ships to lie at the wharf while coaling. This work is urgently needed in the interest of economy. The recommendations for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., are as follows: That a building be erected for use as an anchor and chain shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, and storage and repair of galley equipment. Estimated cost, \$125,000. That the present electrical workshop be connected to the approved extension. Estimated cost, \$8,000. That monitors be erected over the sail loft, building No. 45, to improve ventilation, the heat in warm weather being almost unbearable. Estimated cost, \$1,000. That a building be erected for use as a naval observatory. Estimated cost, \$25,000. That a covered suspension bridge be provided to connect building No. 45 with the equipment storehouse. Estimated cost, \$1,750.

Further recommendations are that an anchor park be constructed at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., at a cost of \$400, and that a foundry, to cost \$125,000, be built at the naval station, San Juan, P.R., that the harbor at that port be dredged so as to enable battleships to be coaled from the wharves and two additional lighters be provided for that station.

The purchases of coal by the Bureau during the year amounted to 498,576 tons at an average cost of \$5.05 per ton, the total including 103,232 tons, purchased mostly by ships abroad at an average of \$7.86 per ton. The average cost of coal in the United States was 18 cents per ton less than in the year preceding, while the amount paid by United States commanders in foreign ports was 96 cents per ton greater than in the year before.

Admiral Manney urgently recommends the vigorous prosecution of ocean surveys in the Pacific under the direction of the Hydrographic Office, and also that the Hydrographer be granted an appropriation of \$2,000 for the issue of quarterly pilot charts of the South Atlantic. An appropriation of \$6,000 is recommended in order that the United States may join in observing the total solar eclipse in August, 1905, and it is also recommended that further legislation be enacted providing for the printing of the entire number of copies of the American Ephemeris needed for sale and distribution, the proceeds of these sales to be deposited to the credit of the general printing fund as heretofore.

The wireless telegraphy stations installed by the bureau during the year bring the whole number of such stations, on shore and ship, up to 58.

Admiral Manney recommends that a corps of warrant electricians be established in the Navy, and that junior officers be detailed as assistant inspectors of electrical appliances at private shipyards. He also recommends that the compass office be transferred to the Naval Observatory.

Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, shows in his annual report that there has been a marked improvement in the comfort and conveniences of the marine barracks at the various navy yards and naval stations. Many barracks have been provided with a better water supply, improved heating and lighting features to insure health and comfort. The quarters for officers and men at Newport, R.I., are unsatisfactory and will soon have to be replaced with modern barracks and three or four sets of officers' quarters. The headquarters of the Marine Corps in the Mills Building, Washington, are overcrowded, and it is recommended that when the annex to that building now under construction is completed, all the rooms on the sixth floor of the addition be engaged for the use of the Marine Corps. If the proposed new barracks at Norfolk, Va., are built, it is proposed to make Norfolk a post for two, if not three, battalions, with storage capacity for the necessary stores, supplies, camp and garrison equipage for such force, so that in the event of the arising of an emergency a command of 300 to 600 men can promptly be equipped and embarked for any destination. General Elliott also recommends an appropriation of \$350,000 for new barracks and \$50,000 for three additional sets of officers' quarters at Mare Island, Cal.

General Elliott announces that he intends to send

every officer of the Marine Corps below field rank through a course of instruction at the School of Application at Annapolis. He therefore strongly recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a proper building for occupancy by the School of Application at Annapolis. This recommendation seems to be not ill-timed, having in view the fact that Congress has signified its interest in the subject by generous provision for the Army in this direction.

Regarding the health of the Provisional Brigade of Marines sent to the Isthmus of Panama in December, 1903, General Elliott says: "During the service of the brigade in Panama, by dint of stringent measures in the direction of sanitary precautions, the health of the command was remarkably good. The compulsory employment of mosquito nets prevented, to a large extent, inoculation by mosquitoes. The proportionate number of cases of fever was remarkably small, having in view the records of previous commands in Panama, and the cases that did exist responded quickly to treatment. There were no deaths in the command. The fact that much of the fever was due to mosquito bites was reasonably clearly demonstrated as the result of an expedition to Real, a point situated near the head of the San Miguel Gulf, on the Pacific side, on which occasion it was impracticable to employ nets, and the proportionate amount of sickness in the command was correspondingly great."

While there is great interest throughout the corps in the subject of small-arms target practice, it is pointed out that little can be done for the improvement of marksmanship until money is provided for the purchase of land and the construction of ranges. Recruiting for the Marine Corps is being conducted with excellent results. The corps is but little short of the authorized maximum and will soon be recruited to its full strength. General Elliott reviews the recommendation of his predecessor that the leader of the marine band be granted the pay and allowances of a captain in the Marine Corps, the second leader the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, first class musicians \$100 per month, and second class musicians \$75 per month.

No additions were made to the authorized strength of the Marine Corps during the year, it having been retained at a total of 278 officers and 7,532 enlisted men. General Elliott recommends an addition to the corps of 2,480 enlisted men to be distributed as follows: Twenty 1st sergeants, 135 sergeants, 285 corporals, 20 drummers, 20 trumpeters, and 2,000 privates.

PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice held a meeting at the War Department on Oct. 22. As the National Board and the National Rifle Association are jointly interested in the subject of promoting rifle practice, the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a meeting the same evening at the Arlington Hotel. In addition to the regular members of the board from the Regular Army and Navy, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, president of the National Rifle Association; Gen. Lawrason Riggs, of Baltimore, Md.; Col. Thomas F. Cooke, of Iowa; Mr. J. A. Haskell, of New York and others were present. The most important action was the decision to consider the claims of all associations tendering ranges having adequate facilities for the holding of the next match for the National Trophy. The first contest was held last year at Sea Girt, New Jersey, and this year it was shot at Fort Riley, Kansas. An effort has been made to have Fort Riley selected as the place for holding the match every year, but there has been much objection to this proposition. Sea Girt and Creedmoor are active competitors for the next match, and some pressure has been brought to bear in favor of holding it on the Pacific Coast. The National Board will consider all offers received up to its next meeting on January 22, 1905.

The board also provided that in all matches where the conditions do not expressly confine the rifles used to "military rifles," such rifles can be employed as are properly viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association. These rifles will be rifles of the same caliber as the Government rifle, chambered to receive Government ammunition and having similar sights.

The board disallowed the protest of the New Jersey team in the matter of the contest for the National Trophy at Fort Riley, Kansas. The New Jersey team protested against the enforcement of the time limit of one minute per shot at the longer ranges on the ground that it was inadequate. The board modified the regulations so as to allow one minute per shot for the short ranges and two minutes per shot at the eight hundred, nine hundred and one thousand yard ranges.

It was recommended that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be requested to insure the attendance of a team from West Point and Annapolis to shoot in the National Trophy Match and the board will take steps to secure the presence of teams from a number of colleges which have Government appropriations for military instruction in an inter-collegiate match for the Cadet Cup offered by the National Rifle Association.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the N.R.A., in addition to those in attendance on the National Board meeting, there were present Gen. W. P. Hall, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. S. Hale, Mr. Nathan Sperring, Major James E. Bell, Col. Edward T. Miller, Capt. E. B. Bruch, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Mr. T. H. Keller and Lieut. Albert S. Jones. In accordance with the action of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in the afternoon, the directors of the National Rifle Association appointed Mr. Howard Height, the armorer at Sea Girt, New Jersey, to view and stamp the rifles in accordance with the new regulations and to issue a certificate with each rifle so viewed and stamped. Individual rifles will be stamped at Sea Girt and in bulk at the factories of the manufacturers, at a cost of fifty cents each. This action on the part of the National Board and of the directors of the National Rifle Association is a step in the direction of throwing open all matches to rifles of private manufacture, of the same caliber as the Government rifle, and in which Government ammunition can be used, except where the conditions governing such matches are prohibitory.

The Board of Directors approved the recommendations adopted by the N.R.A. at its last meeting at Sea Girt, abolishing annual memberships. Life members will retain their membership and the present annual members can become life members. Hereafter the directors will be elected by the life members and delegates from affiliated organizations which will be divided into three classes: the first consisting of rifle clubs, separate troops and companies, batteries, battalions and squadrons, entitled to two delegates each; second, regiments, with four delegates; and State associations, with six delegates. The offer of Lieutenant Hale to establish a new match

to be known as the Hale Match was accepted, and Gen. Bird W. Spencer and Lieutenant Hale were appointed a committee to draw up the conditions for the match. It will be for competition by squads at six hundred yards, and in addition to providing a trophy to be contested for annually, Lieutenant Hale guarantees no less than sixteen prizes, ranging from fifty dollars downward.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Haskell, of New York, a resolution was adopted recommending to the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice that its regulations be amended so that in all matches where "all military rifles" are permitted, the rifles viewed and stamped by the N.R.A. may be used unless otherwise specified in the conditions of the match. The board also provided that the button issued to those qualifying as members of the National Marksman's Reserve should bear the date of the year in which they were issued. In the future every yearly qualification entitles the marksman to a button for that year. The annual meeting of the board will be held in New York city early in January.

TROOPS PRAISED IN VIRGINIA MANEUVERS.

High compliments are given to Regular and National Guard organizations by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., who commanded the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, during the recent Army and National Guard maneuvers in Virginia for the efficient manner with which they performed the duties assigned to them. In his command General Barry had four companies of the 9th United States Infantry, the 2d Provisional Georgia Infantry, the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, the 12th New York Infantry and the 4th New Jersey Infantry. In speaking of the National Guard organizations in his command, General Barry says: "The work of the National Guard troops of this regiment in these maneuvers have exceeded all expectations. They entered into the work and prosecuted it with a willingness and spirit very inspiring. They made forced marches night and day, wading streams in marching in attack without hesitation and enduring all hardships and privations without complaint. It is to be regretted that a few days could not be devoted to preliminary instruction and that the maneuvers were rushed to completion from beginning to end without any time for rest, making them very strenuous and exacting, even for the thoroughly trained troops. I cannot speak in too high terms of the work of all the troops in the brigade in the maneuvers proper and the cordial relations that existed between the Regulars and National Guard. The 3d Battalion, 9th U.S. Inf., commanded by Major Frank B. Jones, were models of soldierly efficiency in all respects and did much to encourage and inspire the National Guard troops. The Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey regiments were well disciplined, and made every endeavor to comply fully with all orders and instructions. The Georgia regiment was not up to the standard of the others. Although it did no more work or marching than the other regiments of the brigade, it failed to turn out to the review. The sanitation of its camp was disgraceful and showed marked inattention on the part of all concerned, especially its officers. It is a provisional regiment—all the officers and men of which were never together before and never expect to be again. It has neither permanency, tradition nor history connected with it, and such organizations should never be sent to maneuvers."

Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., commanding the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, says in his report as follows of the militia organization: "The work assigned the National Guard regiments, 1st Maryland, 2d New York, 3d Tennessee, and 9th Massachusetts Infantry, tested the mettle of these regiments to the fullest extent and nobly did they sustain themselves. Their work would have done credit to seasoned troops. I have none but words of praise for these faithful regiments. They can go home to their several States with the consciousness of duty well performed."

Capt. W. G. Mitchell, Chief Signal Officer of the 2d Maneuver Division, has made some interesting comments in his report on the operations of the Signal Corps at the maneuvers in Virginia. In his opinion the lessons taught by the maneuvers in regard to Signal Corps operations were as follows: First. The necessity of organization, i.e., the Signal Corps should be organized into permanent companies and kept together, in order that the officers and men might have systematic instruction and work together as an organization. Second. The number of men for the Signal Corps for duty with the Second Division was entirely inadequate for the work on hand. At least two companies of the Signal Corps, of three officers and 100 men each, are necessary for a division. Third. Light buzzer wire and ordinary visual signals cannot be depended on for connecting the various parts of a force while in battle. To maintain communication satisfactorily, under the above conditions, some wire, such as number 14 galvanized wire, with an insulation, mounted on reel carts from which it can be paid out, should be used; and the present buzzer wire only used for connecting outposts. It is also shown that after the buzzer wire has been used twice, it is hard to recover and use for a third time. The new Cavalry wire proved itself to be much better, in every way, than the old silicon bronze wire.

INSTRUCTION AT WEST POINT.

In his annual report Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, commandant of cadets, U.S. Military Academy, says:

"As cited in my report of 1903, owing to the increase in number of cadets to be instructed, and the time and riding hall accommodations remaining the same, the amount of instruction possible to the individual is too small. Advantage has been taken of every opportunity to supplement the course by voluntary riding and polo.

"It is becoming more and more evident, as the Cavalry is being concentrated in larger commands and progress in the refinements of that branch is made and mounts become more valuable, that to be a good rider alone is not necessarily to be a good Cavalryman. He must be a good horseman, and that in all its various meaning and details. He must have a liking for his horse and an accurate knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of his power and weaknesses, and know how best to train and care for him to keep him at his best. These qualities do not exist in all men, but every effort is made by lectures and opportunity for studying the possibilities and good qualities possessed by the horse if he is intelligently handled and given a fair chance to do his best.

"Such demonstrations are given in the outdoor riding ring, where the horse, first carefully trained to take obstacles unencumbered and not interfered with, is then used to teach his rider how to safely and comfortably re-

tain his equilibrium and a firm seat, and not inflict unintentional and painful punishment to his mount through the medium of his bit and spurs.

"The third class instruction in riding is begun during camp. This instruction should be supplemented by additional riding on the road during recreation hours after March 15, and should be taken as a detachment and under the supervision of an instructor. According to the present schedule a third class man has no practice at riding from March 15 until September.

"The use of the polo ponies has been of marked value in interesting cadets and improving their riding and horsemanship, adding zest and interest to exercises at riding by bringing in the spirit of contest, competition and sport. The horses of the Artillery detachment are available for voluntary riding on the road and would be excellent mounts for the third class to use on their road rides at a trot.

"The best fencing master available should be employed by the Government and sent here for duty. Additional instructors should be available, and I recommend the employment of the best swordsman, expert gymnast and athlete, with the desired personal qualifications, that can be secured. This department has been brought to a high state of efficiency by its present head, 1st Lieut. H. J. Koehler, whose services and ability are recognized and utilized throughout the Service, and early steps should be taken to insure continued efficiency and progress in this important branch of the military training and service by providing him permanent and expert assistants.

"With the relief from the charges of policing barracks, for gas and for washstand and permanent room furniture as originally met by the cadet, and the addition made to his equipment fund by this amount it is confidently expected that a cadet can graduate and go into the Service fully equipped and free from debt. This important condition can not be too earnestly sought to be brought about by the individual effort of the cadet and by those supervising his expenditures.

"The discipline in the Corps of Cadets has continued satisfactory. I desire to record my appreciation of the efforts of cadet officers, non-commissioned officers, and those in authority 'by detail' to carry out all instructions. There have been a few mistakes, due mainly to errors of judgment. The general conditions indicate constant and progressive improvement among cadets and a clearer conception of correct methods of inculcating and maintaining discipline. The average efficiency mark for the class of 1905 is about 0.17 greater than that of last year.

"The time allotted to this department and the weight accorded the military efficiency of a cadet, indicating his value as an officer, is not commensurate with the importance of this element of his make-up. His personal, moral and physical qualifications to be an efficient officer should stand at the head when grading graduates at the Military Academy for appointment to be commissioned officers of the Army. I recommend that a regulation be framed and adopted under which a cadet after fair trial, who shows himself physically and personally deficient in qualities of force, individuality and stability of character, may be reported by the commandant of cadets as of doubtful proficiency in this respect and not a desirable candidate for a commissioned officer; the academic board to take final action after due investigation and report. I also recommend that the senior instructors of Cavalry and Artillery and Infantry be made by law members of the academic board under the same conditions as the senior instructor of practical military engineering."

Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., U.S.A., says: "The need of an additional assistant in the department of practical military engineering has been severely felt throughout the year. It is earnestly recommended that another lieutenant may be assigned to duty in this department and with the detachment of engineers."

General Mills says in his report: "Another element which it appears to me will have the effect of rendering more difficult the selection of the most efficient corps of instructors is the organization of the General Staff and the detailed staff. The number of officers rendered ineligible for the position of instructor on account of staff duty is theoretically increased 50 per cent. by the detail staff system and practically increased by probably considerably more."

NO PROMOTION FOR RETIRED MARINES.

Attorney General Moody, in an opinion submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, holds that the act of April 23, 1904, giving an advance of one grade to officers of the Army now on the retired list who served with credit during the Civil War, does not apply to officers of the Marine Corps with similar service already on the retired list. This decision is of great importance to a large number of officers of the Marine Corps on the retired list, and will probably result in such officers taking their claim for recognition to Congress during the coming session. The claim of the Marine Corps officers for advancement under the Army act of April 23, 1904, was based on Section 1622 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be retired in like cases, in the manner and with the same relative conditions, in all respects, as are provided for officers of the Army, except as is otherwise provided in the next section."

After quoting this section of the Revised Statutes and the sections of the Army act of April 23, 1904, Attorney General Moody says: "The difficulty in this case is supposed to arise from the following provision in the Naval Appropriation act of April 27, 1904, c. 1622 (33 Stat. 324,349), passed four days after the Army Appropriation act above referred to:

"The officers of the Marine Corps with creditable records who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired in like manner and under the same conditions as provided for officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War."

"The act of March 3, 1899, c. 413 (30 Stat. 1004, 1007), entitled 'an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,' provides:

"Sec. 11. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade."

"It is suggested in the brief accompanying your letter, submitted on behalf of a retired officer of the Marine Corps, that the provision in the Navy act of April 27, 1904, only changes the rule of assimilation of officers of the Marine Corps with officers of the Army in the matter of retirement, established by Section 1622 R.S., so far as regards officers of the Marine Corps thereafter retired who served with creditable records during the Civil War, and hence officers of the Marine Corps theretofore retired who

performed like service are entitled to the benefits of the provision in the Army act of April 23, 1904.

"This view proceeds upon the assumption that, by virtue of Section 1622 of the Revised Statutes, the provision in the Army act became applicable to officers of the Marine Corps who served with credit during the Civil War. I am of opinion, however, that such was not the case. That Congress never intended it to apply to them, is shown by its incorporation into the Navy act, passed four days later, of a provision specifically dealing with the retirement of officers of the Marine Corps with creditable records who served during the Civil War.

"It is settled that the Marine Corps, while in many respects a separate and distinct organization, is primarily a part of the Navy. In the matter of retirement, however, as of pay, the Marine Corps has been classed with the Army. (Secs. 1622 and 1612 R.S.) The language of Section 1622 is broad and sweeping, and as it is the only provision upon the subject of retirement, it must be held to mean just what it says, that 'the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps shall be retired in like cases, in the same manner, and with the same relative conditions, in all respects, as are provided for officers of the Army.' In other words, officers of the Marine Corps in the matter of retirement, were placed by that section upon exactly the same footing as officers of the Army.

"It will be observed, however, that while Section 1622 refers to the retirement of officers of the Marine Corps, and entitles them to the benefit of all laws relating to the retirement of officers of the Army, the provision in the act of April 23, 1904, refers to what may be done, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the benefit of certain officers of the Army, after their retirement is an accomplished fact, whether theretofore or thereafter retired. In other words, that provision is not a law in reference to the retirement of officers of the Army, but an act authorizing special benefits to certain officers of the Army who have been or may be retired, and even as to them, the promotion authorized is a discretionary matter with the President and the Senate.

"As already stated, the provision in the Navy act passed four days later, clearly shows that Congress did not intend the provision in the Army act to apply to officers of the Marine Corps. This practically contemporaneous legislative interpretation of the former act must be held to be conclusive. In *United States v. Freeman* (3 How. 556, 564), the Supreme Court said: 'If it can be gathered from a subsequent statute in pari materia what meaning the legislature attached to the words of a former statute, they will amount to a legislative declaration of its meaning, and will govern the construction of the first statute.' (*Stockdale v. Ins. Co.*, 20 Wall. 325, 331; *Cope v. Cope*, 137 U.S. 682, 688.)

"It follows that, in the matter of retirement, officers of the Marine Corps with creditable records who served during the Civil War are governed entirely by the act of April 27, 1904, which provides that they 'shall, when retired, be retired in like manner and under the same relative conditions as provided for officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War.' To this extent that act alters and amends Section 1622 of the Revised Statutes."

THE AMERICAN OFFICER IS THE BEST.

Many things combine to make the American officer the best in the world. In the first place, there is a large and intelligent population to draw upon, an advantage, it is universally admitted, not equally enjoyed by any other great nation. Again, owing to the smallness of our Army, the number of officers to be supplied, in proportion to the total population, makes possible a care in selection and education impracticable elsewhere. Consider how a great majority of officers in the United States Army are obtained. Appointments to West Point are secured, as a rule, only after a competitive examination, in which a number of young men of good ability and character take part. The man thus selected goes to West Point, where he must pass a rigid physical examination before he is admitted. Then, owing to the exacting nature of the curriculum and the severity of the discipline, a large percentage of the candidates fail to complete the four years' course. Those who do complete it and obtain commissions must have attained a standard which other nations find it impossible, for a variety of reasons, to exact. That, even under our system, we have incompetent officers simply proves that perfection has by no means been reached, and does not alter the fact that our Army is better officered than any in the world.

But take Russia, with her vast standing army of a million and a quarter men, exclusive of supplementary reserve organization of even greater magnitude, a country where the masses of the people have almost no educational advantages, where the level of intelligence is undoubtedly lower than in any other great nation, and how is she to supply her army with competent officers, in our acceptance of the word? She simply cannot. The United States Government would find it equally impossible, with all our undisputed advantages, to equip an army of a million men with officers of the standard of those who now command our little Army.—From "Conditions in the Russian Army," by Thomas F. Millard, in the November Scribner's.

LAUNCH OF THE SIMON LAKE X.

The submarine torpedo-boat *Simon Lake X.* was launched from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va., Oct. 27. Miss Mildred Lake, daughter of the inventor, performed the christening ceremony, and the vessel entered the water perfectly. She is a distinct advance upon her predecessors, and has been built to compete for the \$850,000 provided by the last session of Congress, none of which can be expended until after exhaustive competitive and comparative tests.

The new boat was launched in the presence of a distinguished gathering of the Army and Navy, the national legislature, and a number of greatly interested foreign attachés.

This is one of the five submarines building for the Lake Company, and is sister to the boats recently taken to New York in sections on board the barge *Kennebec*, and about the destination of which there appears to be much mystery.

The *Simon Lake X* belongs to the same class as *Captain Lake's Protector*, which was sold abroad. Her dimensions are: Length, 68 feet; beam, 11 feet 6 inches; displacement about 160 tons. She is equipped with two gasoline engines of 125 H.P. each, and has two electric motors of 75 H.P. each. She has twin screws, and her armament will consist of five Whitehead torpedoes. Her

estimated speed is: Surface, nine knots, and submerged, six knots. She has cooking and sleeping facilities for eight men. She will submerge on an even keel in contradistinction to the diving type of submarines by the use of Captain Lake's system of hydroplanes. She has great longitudinal stability, and is a sea-going vessel with a high armored conning-tower, and has a sighting-hood for semi-submerged condition, and has Captain Lake's omni-scope which gives a complete all around view of the horizon when entirely submerged.

Propelled by electric motors when completely submerged, and directed by compass when between the bottom of the sea and its surface, a diving chamber permits divers to emerge from the vessel when resting on the bottom on wheels and allows divers to mine, counter-mine and cut cables when completely submerged. Anchor weights enable Lake submarines when on picket duty to rise and descend like an elevator in a building.

At a moment's notice the *Simon Lake X.* will be able to instantly fire two of the Navy's big 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes, and, in the brief time it takes her to swing in half a circle, she can bring the stern tube to bear. In practice, with a deal of complex mechanism, the best record that has been made in the presence of a naval board has been two single discharges from a submarine in ten minutes, starting with the tube loaded.

The boat has several safety devices. There is a five-ton emergency weight in the keel that can be instantly let go; the two anchoring weights, each weighing half a ton, can be let loose on a run; and, should these fail to bring the boat to the surface, it being supposed for the time that the pumps and air control of water in the ballast tank are halted, the diving chamber will become a means of reaching the surface.

The work on the new boat is so far advanced—her engines and motors being in her—that she will be ready for trial by a Government board shortly.

TRIAL OF THE COLORADO.

Against a twenty-mile head wind the new United States armored cruiser *Colorado*, constructed by the Messrs. Cramps of Philadelphia, Pa., in a four hours trial trip over the Cape Ann course on Oct. 24, made a general average of 22.27 knots for the four hour run, and a maximum of 23.3 knots per hour. The horsepower developed was 28,000, or 4,000 more than the contract required. The maximum number of revolutions of the screws was 131, the average being 128. The above are unofficial figures and tidal corrections, yet to be worked out, may bring about some slight alteration in the figures, but those given are approximately correct.

Among those on board were Mr. Edwin Cramp, representing the builders, Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U.S.N., who is to command the vessel, and members of the trial board. The engines of the vessel worked smoothly, and there was no trouble of any sort. The Niclausse boilers proved satisfactory in every respect and they made more steam than could be used.

The maneuvering qualities of the vessel gave the greatest satisfaction, and she turned in a circle whose diameter was estimated at about 900 feet. After finishing the speed trial the cruiser was put through a steering test and cut the figure eight. The anchor tests also proved satisfactory.

The *Colorado* got an early start, passing the vessel marking the southern end of the line shortly before 9 a.m., and she repassed it coming home at 12:36 p.m., her elapsed time for the eighty-eight knots being three hours and fifty-seven minutes and two seconds, or an average speed of 22.27 knots an hour. This is the fastest speed ever attained by an armored cruiser in the American Navy. There are five more vessels of her class to be tried, and these are all of the same model and identical in design. They are the *West Virginia*, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *California*, and *South Dakota*. Each vessel is 302 feet in length, 69 feet 6½ inches in breadth, draft 21 feet one inch, and has a displacement of 13,680 tons.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

At the request of the International Merchant Marine Company of New York, Secretary Morton has issued orders for the *Tacoma*, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, commanding, to go in search of the steamer *Massachusetts*, Cardiff, Oct. 1, for New Orleans, with sixty persons aboard. The steamer *Ontendeta* at Port Tampa reports the loss of the vessel about twenty miles north of the Old Bahama channel. The *Ontendeta* received the information from a schooner some seventeen miles off the Florida coast on Oct. 20.

By the direction of the President the request of Pvt. Theodore Roosevelt Parker, of the Marine Corps, to be discharged and enlisted in the Navy has been granted and the possessor of this presidential cognomen combination of the names of the two presidential candidates has been assigned to the New York. The records show that Parker had the same name he now bears when he entered the Marine Corps several years ago. His record is good.

A rumor reached the Navy Department, unofficially, the early part of the week that one of the cylinders on the *Missouri* had been cracked, the crack having been discovered while the ship was at the Boston Navy Yard. The department has received no report on the subject and the rumor is discredited.

By direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance the special board on ordnance, of which Commander Knight is president, has taken up for consideration the reports, recently received, showing that some of the shells of the twelve-inch projectiles tumble. Two explanations have been offered: one that the band of the projectile is at fault; the other that the fault lies with the gun.

Unofficially the Navy Department has been advised by cable that Chaplain Joseph F. MacGrail, on duty on the Asiatic station, who was recently tried by court-martial, charged with scandalous conduct, has been sentenced to dismissal from the Navy and the papers in the case forwarded to Washington. Last summer when the court-martial of this chaplain was proposed an effort was made to have his resignation accepted. Rear Admiral Folger, commanding the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet, recommended that the chaplain be retained in the Service to stand court-martial, which was done.

In G.O. No. 167, Navy Department, Aug. 27, 1904, medals of honor and \$100 were awarded to Peter Johnson and George Mahoney, first class firemen, U.S. Navy, for their coolness and heroism on the occasion of the blowing out of a gasket of a boiler on board the U.S.S. *Vixen*, off Santiago de Cuba June 1, 1898. Mahoney has since left the Service and no trace of him can be found. His address as given on the first-sheet of his enlistment record was "Ilion, N.Y.," but a letter sent to him there was returned to the Bureau unclaimed. If any of our

readers know the address of this excellent man we hope that they will communicate it to the Department that he may receive the reward due him.

At the suggestion of the President, Secretary Morton has appointed a board of officers, of which Rear Admiral Converse is president, to study the types and machinery of torpedo craft needed in the United States Navy, and also the number of such vessels which should be built. Other members of the board are Comdr. C. McK. Winslow, Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher, Lieut. Comdr. L. J. Clark and Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, all of whom are experts in torpedo work. The board will first take up a paper by Commander Winslow upon the general question of the construction of torpedo-boats, which contains many helpful suggestions. It can be stated specifically that the object of the work of this board will be to give the Department the benefit of the experience its members have had in the handling and construction of torpedo-boats. The appointment of the board and its personnel have met with general approval at the Department.

Announcement is made this week that Comdr. John Hubbard, now in command of the Boston, has accepted the invitation of Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance, to serve as assistant chief of that bureau and orders for his assignment to this duty have been issued. It is expected he will reach Washington early in December. He comes as the relief of Lieut. V. O. Chase, who has asked for sea duty, his tour ashore having expired.

In the report of Rear Admiral Charles Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, soon to be published, will be found important recommendations regarding the engineer problem for the Navy. He calls attention to the fact that the situation existing in his bureau demands immediate consideration. The scarcity of officers for engineer duty is so great and the number of officers now assigned exclusively to engineer duty ashore is so small, that he recommends that a certain number of officers of command rank who have made a specialty of engineering work shall, after an examination by the bureau, be selected for exclusive shore duty after they have reached command rank; and that hereafter an agreed upon number of midshipmen each year, who have completed their first cruise and desire to specialize in this branch, shall be selected to perform shore duty exclusively after they reach command rank. This is only one of many important recommendations contained in Admiral Rae's report this year.

It is probable that Capt. Charles T. Hutchins, now secretary of the Lighthouse Board, will be selected to relieve Captain Leutze in command of the Maine, in January next.

Permission has been granted by the Secretary of the Navy for the admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis next June of a Japanese student who will take the course there, if Congress approves. It is also understood that a Nicaraguan student, an appointee of that Government, will also be entered at West Point within the next year, subject to the same condition of Congressional approval.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. John A. Rodgers to command on Nov. 7.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Arrived Oct. 25 off Sandy Hook. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Capt. Edward D. Taussig ordered to command Nov. 1.
MAYFLOWER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. Arrived Oct. 26 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. Arrived Oct. 25 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Oct. 22 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived Oct. 26 at Korta, Azores. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Oct. 26, from the naval station, San Juan, P.R., for Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Arrived Oct. 26 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Ala. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Oct. 24 at the Coal Depot, Bradford, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickles, master. Sailed Oct. 26 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.
Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for squadron in care Postmaster, New York city.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Rear Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Buenos Aires, Argentina.
CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Buenos Aires, Argentina.

UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.
Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA (flagship of Rear Admiral Jewell), Capt. Harrison G. Colby. At Gravesend, England.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived Oct. 24 at Plymouth, England.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived Oct. 25 at Queenstown, Ireland.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.
NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Lucien Young ordered to command.
BOSTON, Comdr. John Hubbard. Comdr. Kossuth Niles ordered to command. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Oct. 21 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
NERO (collier), I. F. Shirliff, master. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Arrived Oct. 26 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed Oct. 26 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Assigned to the Pacific Squadron Oct. 24.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincennes L. Cottman. At navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. Sailed Oct. 26 from Woosung, China, for Amoy, China.
OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill. Sailed Oct. 26 from Woosung, China, for Amoy, China.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered out of commission.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Woosung, China.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Canton, China.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Woosung, China.
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived Oct. 23 at Woosung, China.
Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.
BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. Sailed Oct. 26 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed Oct. 26 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Sailed Oct. 26 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Sailed Oct. 26 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Sailed Oct. 26 from Hong Kong, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived Oct. 27 at Chefoo, China. Upon arrival of the Baltimore on the Asiatic Station, the New Orleans will be sent to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed Oct. 25 from Colombo, Ceylon, for Singapore, S.S. Comdr. Nathan Sargent has been ordered to command.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Sailed Oct. 26 from Woosung, China, for Amoy, China.
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Chemulpo, Korea.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. John B. Collins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Oct. 24 from Woosung, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. Arrived Oct. 22 at the naval station, Guam, L.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At Woosung, China.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Capt. R. B. Bradford ordered to command on Nov. 8.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of Rear Admiral Wise), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived Oct. 22 at Gloucester, Mass. Address there.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived Oct. 22 at Gloucester, Mass. Address there.
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived Oct. 22 at Gloucester, Mass. Address there.
YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Arrived Oct. 22 at Gloucester, Mass. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. Sailed Oct. 24 from the Midway Islands for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CHICAGO. Navy yard, Boston, Mass., Capt. E. K. Moore. Will be sent to the Pacific Coast for duty as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. Send mail to the Boston Navy Yard.
CHATTANOOGA, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Sailed Oct. 26 from Gloucester, Mass., for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there. Detached Oct. 26 from the Atlantic Training Squadron.
DALE, Lent to Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
DOROTHEA, Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
EAGRE, Sailing trainingship, navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA, Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.
FERN, Lent to District of Columbia Naval Militia, Washington, D.C. Address there.
FORTUNE, At San Francisco. Address there.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the U.S. naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
HAWK, Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HIST, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS, Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA, Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MARION, Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At New York. Address there.
OHIO, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
ONEIDA, Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At New York. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PINTA, Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.
PURITAN, Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO. Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived Oct. 27 at Aden, Arabia.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SAMOSSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for docking and repairs. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE. Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

ST. LOUIS. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

STLPH. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

STLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

SANTEE. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERROR. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived Oct. 27 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP. Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANKTON. Arrived Oct. 25 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS. Comdr. Edmond B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE. Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE. Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Stationship, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

FRANKLIN. Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK. Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER. Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN. Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PENSACOLA. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA. Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SUPPLY. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH. Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

ADDER. Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DUPONT. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

LAWRENCE. Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Oct. 20 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

MANLY. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK. Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

TALBOT. Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

WINSLOW. Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

MEMORANDA NO. 43, OCT. 1, 1904, NAVY DEPT.

This memorandum publishes the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

An officer appointed to the Navy from civil life is entitled in computing his longevity pay to all credit for prior service and to five years constructive service, only from and after July 1, 1899, although appointed prior thereto. (See decision Court of Claims, Memo. No. 38, page 341, and subsequent decision of Comptroller dated Sept. 21, 1904.) Officers on recruiting duty are entitled to mileage and not to actual traveling expenses, unless the travel is performed repeatedly between two or more places. (See decision Memo. No. 42, page 407.)

Subsistence and lodging examinations and are held at substations awaiting arrival of recruiting officer are payable from the appropriation "Recruiting, Navigation." (See Comptroller's decision 408.)

An Army officer ordered from Zamboanga, P.I., to proceed to San Francisco via Hong Kong, is entitled only to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., but who had permission to

to reimbursement of what his actual expenses would have been on board a transport sailing direct from Manila to San Francisco, including actual expenses from Zamboanga to Manila and while necessarily delayed in Manila, not to exceed the amount authorized by the Regulations or the amount actually expended by him.

A gunnery sergeant of the Marine Corps on duty as drill master to the Native Guard at Samoa, is entitled to commutation of rations at 75 cents per day, provided there is no mess at the station in which he could be subsisted. —Not entitled to reimbursement for actual cost of board.

A warrant officer when commissioned a chief warrant officer is not protected from reduction in pay by the act of June 7, 1900.

A chief boatswain traveling from Philadelphia to Havana, via Tampa and Key West, was allowed mileage to New York and actual expenses thence by steamer to Havana, in lieu of mileage and expenses by the route actually traveled.

A chief gunner's mate who held a permanent appointment on July 1, 1903, and subsequently passed the examination required by G.O. No. 134, is entitled to be paid at \$70 per month from the date of passing the examination and not from July 1, 1903.

An officer of a naval collier is not entitled to reimbursement of hospital expenses paid by him at Shanghai, China.

An officer appointed to the Navy from civil life is entitled in computing his longevity pay to be credited with five years constructive service, in addition to any credit for prior service. (See decision Court of Claims, Memo. 38, page 341.)

An enlisted man who, through mistake, was given an ordinary instead of an honorary discharge, and who subsequently was unable to re-enlist, because of this mistake, until after the expiration of four months from the date of his discharge, is not entitled to the benefits provided for continuous service.

The right of an enlisted man of the Marine Corps to \$1.00 per month additional pay for ten years' service is contingent upon an honorable discharge and a second re-enlistment; and the principle applies to subsequent re-enlistments.

Bandmen's Uniforms.—When articles of uniform clothing are required for members of Navy bands attached to navy yards and stations or vessels thereat, the general storekeeper will make requisition for same on the assistant quartermaster, U.S. Marine Corps, in charge of the nearest depot of supplies, giving receipts in triplicate. On ships not at navy yards the pay officer will make requisition on the officer commanding the marine guard for such articles as may be necessary and can be furnished by him, giving receipts as above mentioned. For articles not in store, requisitions will be made on the assistant quartermaster of the nearest depot of supplies. Articles so received will be taken up on the clothing and small stores return and issued in the regular way.

Requisitions for Funds by Pay Officers of Vessels.—Pay officers of vessels submitting requisitions for funds under "General Account of Advances" must comply with the requirements of the footnote on the requisition blank (S. and A. Form No. 60), that "In cases of unusual requirements the necessity thereof must be stated."

Where the balance on hand or the amount asked for is materially in excess of the average monthly disbursements the requisition will be reduced or disregarded by the Bureau, as may seem proper, in the absence of the required explanation.

Carriage Hire for Official Visits.—Attention is invited to the wording of the appropriation "Contingent, Navy," whereby it will be noted that expenditures under this appropriation require "the approval and authority of the Secretary of the Navy." Hereafter public bills covering expenditures for carriage hire for official purposes which are payable from this appropriation must state in detail the nature of the business requiring the service, and must be submitted to the Department for its approval, with the request that it be forwarded, if approved, to the Auditor for the Navy Department, for file with the pay officers' accounts.

The department is disinclined to approve public bills covering expenditures for carriage hire "for official purposes" or "for official visits," unless the specific nature of the business requiring the hire of a carriage and the necessity therefore is shown on the face of the public bill for same.

G.O. 172, OCT. 4, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter from the commanding officer of the U.S. Missouri, reporting the gallant conduct of Luovi Halling, boatswain's mate, first-class, and Alexander Peters, same grade, in attempting to rescue Cecil Clay, a young ordinary seaman, from drowning. Both men are awarded medals of honor.

G.O. 173, OCT. 6, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a letter in regard to the gallant conduct of Robert Klein, the details of which have already been given in our columns.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 21.—Lieut. J. V. Klemann, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., Nov. 12, 1904.

Lieut. C. E. Courtney, to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., duty in connection with submarine torpedo boats.

Lieut. F. Lyon, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for temporary duty in department of steam engineering at that yard.

Ensigns D. Lyons, F. Rorschach, G. DeP. Johnstone, W. E. Whitehead, C. S. Vanderbeck, J. F. Daniels, O. Hill, F. D. Burns, C. W. Denmore, commissioned ensigns in the Navy from July 30, 1904.

Surg. L. W. Curtis, to Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., and additional duty at that station.

Paymr. J. Irwin, Jr., detached Solace, Nov. 10, 1904; to duty on Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco Dec. 1, 1904.

Asst. Paymr. W. C. Fite, detached Florida, Oct. 31; to Solace, Nov. 10, 1904. Orders Oct. 7, to proceed to Washington for examination, revoked.

Asst. Paymr. C. N. Wrenshall, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Florida, Oct. 31, 1904.

War. Mach. B. Gebhardt, to West Virginia, Oct. 26, 1904.

Paymr. Clk. T. A. Stetson, appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, dated Oct. 2, 1903, duty Florida, revoked.

OCT. 22.—Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, detached Kearsarge; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig, when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., granted three months' sick leave.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserson, to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. B. Gebhardt, to West Virginia.

War. Mach. W. R. Quinn, orders to Boston revoked. Detached treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Independence.

Paymr. Clk. J. B. Horton, appointment dated May 13, 1904, for duty Solace, revoked.

OCT. 23.—Sunday.

OCT. 24.—Comdr. L. Young, to command Bennington.

Comdr. K. Niles, detached command Bennington; to command Boston.

Comdr. J. Hubbard, detached command Boston; to Washington, D.C., for duty as assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Russell, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Sept. 30, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, detached Naval War

College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. R. White, detached Missouri; to Kearsarge. Btsn. C. Wouters, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Oct. 21, 1904, in conformity with Section 1464 of the R.S.

Chief Carp. P. T. Mager, placed on the retired list of the Navy from Oct. 22, 1904, in conformity with Section 1453 of the R.S.

Paymr. Clk. J. C. Waters, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Oct. 24, 1904, for duty at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. Clk. H. N. Curtis, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Oct. 24, 1904, for duty on board the Chattanooga.

OCT. 25.—Rear Admiral G. W. Pigman, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Oct. 3, 1904.

Comdr. F. W. Coffin, commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. J. Strauss, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Sept. 30, 1904.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from June 21, 1904.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin, to navy yard, Washington, D.C.; duty in Ordnance Department of that yard.

Asst. Naval Constructors C. W. Fisher, Jr., E. C. Hamner, Jr., J. H. Walsh, G. C. Westervelt, I. I. Yates, H. C. Richardson, E. S. Land, appointed assistant naval constructors in the Navy from Oct. 21, 1904.

Chief Gun. A. S. Mackenzie, commissioned a chief gunner in the Navy from April 27, 1904.

Gun. H. A. Nevins, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to duty as assistant inspector ordnance at E. W. Bliss Company's works, Brooklyn, N.Y.

War. Mach. W. W. Booth, detached duty in connection repairs of Fish Hawk at works of Quigley, Davis & Corp., Camden, N.J., etc.; to Pennsylvania.

War. Mach. A. Anschuetz, detached Chicago; to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., for treatment.

War. Mach. E. B. Thompson, detached Newark; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. R. L. Hinds, resignation as a paymaster's clerk for duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., accepted.

Paymr. Clk. T. A. Stetson, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy Oct. 25, 1904, duty Solace.

Paymr. Clk. C. E. Beaty, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy Oct. 25, 1904, duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

OCT. 26.—Capt. W. C. Potter, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Sept. 13, 1904.

Capt. R. Walnwright, member General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow, unexpired portion of leave revoked; to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1904.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Nov. 21, 1904.

Lieut. H. H. Royall, to Hist., with additional duty naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Ensign W. K. Wortman, detached Massachusetts; to Eagle.

Ensign G. B. Landenberger, detached Alabama; to Eagle.

Ensign W. L. Pryor, detached Eagle; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Chief Gun. F. L. Hoagland, to naval magazine, Dover, N.J., with a view to relieving Chief Gunner Johnsen, in charge of said magazine, upon the detachment of that officer.

Gun. D. Hepburn, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Gun. L. S. Walker, detached Amphitrite, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, etc.; to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Act. Gun. E. Swanson, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Holland.

Act. Gun. W. H. Leitch, detached Kearsarge; to Amphitrite, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Paymr. Clk. E. H. Tebeau, appointed Oct. 26, 1904, duty Florida.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, October 26, 1904.

First Lieut. C. T. Westcott, Jr., treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

First Lieut. W. A. Howard, treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

First Lieut. C. Campbell, Olongapo Station; to home.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree, Wilmington; to home.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Bachmann, Cavite Station; to Wilmington.

OCT. 27.—Lieut. M. H. Brown, orders to Hist revoked; granted sick leave for one month from Oct. 27.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman, detached Missouri; to home and wait orders. Resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 31, 1904.

Ensign E. A. Long, detached Maine; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington.

Asst. Surg. E. A. Vickery, to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington.

Asst. Surg. S. L. Scott, detailed Massachusetts Nov. 28; to home and resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 1.

P. Insp. M. C. McDonald, detached duty Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for duty, sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 15.

Btsn. J. Hell, commissioned a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 22.—Capt. Dion Williams, orders Aug. 23, 1904, revoked, detached U.S.S. Kearsarge, will proceed to Boston, Mass., reporting to the commandant, navy yard, for duty at marine barracks at that station; granted three months sick leave, to take effect after his reporting at marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

OCT. 25.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash is granted ten days' sick leave.

Second Asst. Engr. G. W. David is granted seven days' leave.

First Lieut. S. M. Landrey is detached from the Dallas, and is ordered to the Onondaga.

First Lieut. F. H. Scott is detached from the Onondaga, and is ordered to the Chase.

First Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis is granted sixty days' leave.

OCT. 26.—First Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn is commissioned a chief engineer from July 17.

Second Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams is commissioned a 1st assistant engineer from July 17.

OCT. 27.—Third Lieut. W. A. Whittier is granted thirty days' leave.

Second Lieut. Charles Satterlee is granted ten days' leave.

The U. S. revenue cutter Grant went into the harbor of Port Townsend, Washington, Oct. 20, and took aboard Collector of Customs C. W. Ide and departed for the scene of the unveiling of the monuments on the San Juan Islands, making the British and American camps at the time of the boundary dispute. The ceremonies took place Oct. 21 in the presence of many prominent people from the British and American sides. Both countries were represented by vessels of their respective navies.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20, 1904.

The event of the week was of course the wedding of Miss Helen Simons and Ensign Frank O. Branch, retired, on Saturday last, and following that have come so many pleasant affairs that this week may be ranked among the gayest that Mare Island has seen for some time. An unusually large number of visitors have been here.

Assemblyman Killingsworth of this district and Mrs. Killingsworth were guests of Mrs. R. M. Cutts at her home here on Friday last. Mrs. Cutts had asked a number of her friends in to meet her guests, and a most delightful time was spent.

Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla and her daughter, Miss Stella McCalla, left last week for New York and Washington, where they will visit for the next few weeks. They will return to the yard, however, in time to participate in the gaieties of the coming winter.

It is the cause of much regret to their friends here that Capt. E. D. Tausig, who for the past year has been the commanding officer of the U.S. receiving ship, Independence, leaves for the East on Saturday, with Mrs. Tausig. Both are exceedingly popular here and the historic old Independence has certainly never been the scene of more pleasant times that it has during the year that they have made their home aboard her. Captain Tausig will assume command of the Massachusetts.

The news that Lieut. James J. Raby, now on duty in the Orient, will shortly be assigned to duty on this coast is being received with much pleasure by his friends in San Francisco and vicinity. Mrs. Raby, who is a California woman, came back from the Orient a short time ago, and is now visiting in the northern part of the State.

The U.S.S. Marblehead came up to the yard on a run on Friday last, remaining here over night and then returning to San Francisco. On Friday evening the wardroom officers of the ship entertained at a dinner, complimentary to Comdr. Frank H. Holmes, who has recently relieved Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps as the commanding officer, and Mrs. Holmes. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake of this yard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Palmer and Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau.

Mrs. A. C. Almy, wife of the executive of the Marblehead, left a few days ago for the East, where she will spend several weeks at the St. Louis Exposition, returning to San Francisco, however, for the winter. Mrs. Almy is a San Franciscan and has hosts of friends in that metropolis who always hail with pleasure the news that she will make her home among them for a time. For this reason Commander Almy's present duty on the Marblehead is most agreeable to him and to his wife. Mrs. Almy left California almost as her brother, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Knapp came. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Knapp arrived here from Washington, on Sunday, Oct. 16, and are making their home with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon for the present. Commander Knapp will relieve Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Rogers as the executive officer of the Solace, and Mrs. Knapp will make her home with her sister, Mrs. Glennon, at this yard during the trips of the transport to the Philippines. Mrs. Randolph Harrison, an aunt of Mrs. Glennon, is also staying with her, so there is quite a family reunion. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Knapp's son is attending the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles entertained a number of friends aboard the U.S.S. Bennington, of which Commander Niles is the commanding officer, on Sunday, the 16th. The Bennington is at present lying off San Francisco, and at the luncheon were a number of prominent San Francisco girls. Miss Glennon came up from San Francisco on Sunday on a visit to her brother's family.

Lieut. Clarence Kempf, who has been attached to the New York for some time, is again in San Francisco where he is receiving a warm welcome. He has been assigned to the Ohio, which is most agreeable as it enables him to be so near his father and sister, who are making their home in Berkeley. Rear Admiral Kempf, like many other retired naval officers, is fond of California and will make his home in this State permanently.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake entertained the Five Hundred Club and many additional friends at a very pleasant card party at their quarters here on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18. Mrs. Drake is noted for her enjoyable entertainments and Tuesday evening's affair proved no exception to the general rule. Seven tables of Five Hundred were played and Mrs. James H. Bull won the prize. A feature of the evening was the singing of Mrs. J. W. Philip after supper.

Mrs. Francis H. Sherman and her daughter, Miss Sherman, are staying in Vallejo while the U.S.S. Petrel, of which Lieutenant Commander Sherman is the commanding officer, is at this yard. Mrs. C. C. Fewel is another of the ladies whose husbands are on the Petrel, who is staying at the Bernard Hotel in Vallejo.

Dr. and Mrs. Hawke and their daughter, Miss Mabel Hawke, are spending some time in San Francisco, the latter having come out from the family home in Philadelphia to act as one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Anne Miller and Paymr. George Brown, jr. The family have many friends on this coast as well as at Mare Island, where they resided for some time. Dr. Hawke being in charge of the naval hospital here a couple of years ago. They contemplate spending several months in California before returning to their home in the East, and during their stay here they are being entertained by many of their friends. On Tuesday Mrs. C. B. T. Moore was hostess at a remarkably pretty luncheon given at her home here, complimentary to Dr. and Mrs. Hawke. California violets were used for the table decorations. Covers were laid for ten, others at the table being Miss Mabel Hawke, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. James H. Bull, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Mrs. Henry T. Percy, and Mrs. F. H. Holmes. Mrs. Jonathan Brooks is spending a few days here as the guest of Mrs. Moore, while Mrs. F. H. Holmes is the guest of Mrs. Rousseau.

Mrs. William Everett, wife of Captain Everett, commanding officer of the Buffalo, arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu last week and will remain in that city for some time. She contemplates an eastern trip in the near future.

Surg. and Mrs. Henry T. Percy came up to the yard last week and remained here for several days, guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley. Surgeon Percy was stationed at Mare Island several years ago, and both he and his wife have spent more or less time on this coast.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Tilley entertained at a very pretty dinner in their honor. Smilax and deep red dahlias, which reach perfection at this yard, were used for the table decorations. The guests present included Comdr. and Mrs. J. H. Bull, Miss Williamson and Pay Inscr. Leeds C. Kerr. Dr. and Mrs. Percy left on the following day and will remain in San Francisco until the 25th, when they will sail for the Orient, where Dr. Percy has been ordered to assume charge of the naval hospital at Yokohama.

Comdr. J. H. Bull, of the Solace, and Mrs. Bull spent a couple of days in town last week during which they were guests at a box party given by John Philip Sousa, the well known bandmaster and musician. On Wednesday Mr. Sousa came up to the yard and was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Bull at luncheon. During the afternoon Mrs. Bull held an informal reception to which she had asked a number of friends to meet her guest.

Mrs. A. W. Bacon and Miss Alice Bacon, who have been spending the past two weeks at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps in Oakland, came up to the yard last evening, and are now staying at the home of Col. and Mrs. Percival C. Pope at the barracks. Owing to the recent death of her sister Mrs. Pope is not going out at all, but other friends of the Basons will entertain

them extensively during their stay here. Mrs. R. M. Cutts this afternoon gave a delightful seven-handed euchre party in honor of Mrs. Bacon, at which were present many of the former members of the "Dowager's Club," organized by Mrs. Merrill Miller during the time she lived at the yard. Mrs. Bacon and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall won the first prizes and Mrs. R. L. Coontz and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore the consolation prizes.

Miss Alice Bacon will be the guest of Mrs. B. F. Tilley during part of her stay here. Mrs. W. G. Miller has returned to the yard after several weeks' absence during which she visited Lake Tahoe. Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Upham returned from the Orient on the transport Logan and will spend some time in San Francisco before proceeding East. Much pleasure is evinced here over the news that Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing will soon arrive here, the former having been ordered here for duty.

Word has been received at this yard to the effect that the boilers for the Buffalo will be manufactured at Mare Island instead of in the East as was originally intended. The Buffalo will reach this yard in the course of the next few weeks, and it is probable that shortly thereafter she will be placed out of commission. The manufacture of her boilers and other steam engineering necessary to be done on her will amount to something in the neighborhood of \$100,000, while the work to be done by the construction and repair department will foot up many thousand more.

Orders have been issued to rush all work on the Solace in order that she may be ready for sea by Dec. 1.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

League Island, Pa., Oct. 26, 1904.

The Tuesday afternoon dance on board the U.S.R.S. Lancaster was one of the best attended dances of the season on board, the old receiving ship. Mrs. Francis H. Delano, wife of the captain, received and afterwards a collation was served in the cabin, to which many of the guests were invited. Admiral and Mrs. Francis W. Dickens were present, as well as a goodly number of the officers of the yard and the ships with their wives. Bandmaster Jaeger's music was as enticing as ever, and the upper deck of the vessel was a scene of gaiety.

Lieut. John H. Rowen, U.S.N., who is at present the chief engineer of the U.S.S. Denver, returned from Boston on Wednesday. He was detailed a member of the trial board of the new cruiser Colorado and reports that the trial of the vessel was a success in every way. Ensign John J. Hyland, of the Denver, returned on Tuesday from the Boston yard where he had been summoned as a witness before the G.C.M. in session at that station. Ensign William F. Bricker, aide to Admiral Charles H. Davis, returned on Monday, the 24th, to the flagship Alabama, after a two weeks' leave spent at his home in the western part of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., gave a very charming luncheon in honor of his fiancée and her mother on board the U.S.R.S. Lancaster Friday noon of last week.

Lieut. Hugh M. Howard, U.S.M.C., after taking a detachment of marines to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., has returned to his duties at the Marine Barracks here. Lieut. Howard H. Kipp, U.S.M.C., and wife have left for Washington. Lieutenant Kipp is to take his examination for promotion to the next higher grade.

The crew of the U.S.S. Massachusetts were regaled with a very interesting entertainment on Tuesday night. Some outside talent had been engaged to amuse the jacks. A number of very clever boxing matches were pulled off and the evening was voted a great success.

On Sunday P.A. Paymr. J. S. Beecher, of the Denver, reported back from a two weeks' leave, spent mostly at his home in Iowa and at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

The football team of the U.S.S. Florida battled with the football representatives of the Denver on the athletic field at the yard on Saturday last. Neither side scored. The first half the Florida's side of the gridiron was the scene of all the scrimmages, and in the second half the Denver's men had all they could do to withstand the hard work of their opponents. The game was highly exciting.

The eleven from the Alabama defeated the aggregation from the Railroad Y.M.C.A. by a score of six to nothing on Saturday, Oct. 22. The team from the Alabama have been doing some surprising work since their arrival in port, and credit of their good showing is chiefly due to their coach, Lieut. Franklin D. Karns, U.S.N.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 24, 1904.

The past week has been a busy one, many social functions taking place every day. The convention of general passenger agents at the Chamberlin gave the Army people a chance to return in part the many courtesies extended to them by this body of gentlemen. Tuesday afternoon at four-thirty there was a special dress parade followed by Butt's Manual in honor of the convention. The ball Tuesday evening at the Chamberlin was a brilliant success. The room was gorgeously decorated in bunting, flags and shields, and many colored electric lights. The Artillery band rendered delightful music throughout the evening. The garrison people turned out in full force, and the Navy was well represented from the ships in the harbor and the navy yard. Fully eight hundred people were present, which makes it the largest and most successful ball given here for a long time.

Mrs. William McNair and children, from Fort Riley, are visiting Mrs. McNair's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. Capt. Frederick S. Strong is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley. Mrs. and Miss Marx, wife and daughter of Capt. Adolph Marx, U.S.S. Minnesota, are now in New York, but will return to the Chamberlin in two weeks for a long stay. Mrs. Townsend and daughter, sister of Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis. Miss Chappelear, sister of Lieut. L. S. Chappelear, has returned to her home in California after a delightful six weeks' visit here. Mrs. William Chamberlaine has returned from a visit to her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Smith, in Washington.

Wednesday afternoon Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty gave an informal reception at their home to meet Mr. and Mrs. Fuller. Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a delightful little dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter. Those invited to meet Capt. and Mrs. Carter were Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Kilbourne.

At the banquet Wednesday evening at the Chamberlin Gen. Fitzhugh Lee made a clever little speech which was greatly enjoyed and very greatly applauded.

Thursday Mrs. John Gifford gave a charming luncheon in honor of her daughter, who is one of this season's debutantes.

A general meeting of post people was called Thursday afternoon to decide about the post hops. After much discussion they decided to appoint Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts and Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne a committee to arrange the affair, knowing whatever these two capable people should decide upon would meet with the approval of the entire garrison. The first hop will be Friday evening, Oct. 28, in the post hall.

Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty gave a delightful "after the hop" supper in the club in honor of Mrs. William McNair.

Mrs. Hamilton Rowan and son have returned to the post after a summer spent in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Bonzano and Miss Bonzano, mother and sister of Mrs. Frank Harris, have returned to their home in Phila-

delphia. Miss Small, of Charleston, S.C., is a guest of her sister, Mrs. Johnson Hagood.

Much interest is taken in the recently announced engagement of Miss Eleanor Painter, of Pittsburg, and Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, as the young people met here last winter.

The band concert Monday afternoon on the parade was an especially fine one and was well attended.

Football is holding the attention of many just now. An exciting game was the one played in Richmond against the Richmond College, at which the Artillery School team made a big score, Richmond not scoring. Forty-eight to nothing, is giving much courage to the teams here, and on Saturday morning, in a game against the 3d Artillery School team from Annapolis, there will be strenuous playing with the hope of defeating the visiting team. Some of the players of last year are still holding their own on the team. Lieut. L. R. Dice is doing good work, with Lieutenants Totten, Stotsford, Marshall, Wilson and the remaining six, they are eager to make high scores. Lieutenant Wilson spent a day at the Richmond horse show.

On Monday the fire call sounded, and great was the excitement when it was discovered that the Chamberlin kitchen was on fire. Those not knowing the extent of the fire pictured to themselves the entire structure destroyed by flames. However it was shortly under control, and the loss was very small. A few days ago Lieutenant Howard's quarters were discovered burning. He lost a portion of the hangings in his rooms, but before the flames could take hold of the building, some prisoners working in the yard fought them down, and Mrs. Stotsford, living down stairs, displayed a very level head while lending her assistance in directing the extinguishing of the fire.

Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Hubbard will entertain the student officers' wives' card club on Wednesday afternoon at Mrs. Tilton's.

Lieut. E. T. Fitzgerald, Captain Hill, Paymaster Huntington and Ensign Cook, all of the Navy, were guests at the Fort Monroe Club on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette have a fine little daughter, born Tuesday, Oct. 24.

Mrs. Gray is visiting her son, Lieut. Quinn Gray. Some of those present at the Chamberlin Saturday night dance were Capt. and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Lieut. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. Hand, Capt. and Mrs. Gifford, Miss Rena Gifford, Miss Cummings, Miss Booker, Lieutenant Totten, Captain Ferguson, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, U.S.N., Captain Hill, U.S.M.C., Paymaster Huntington, and Ensign Cook, U.S.N.

The first meeting of the student officers' wives' club was held at Mrs. Greenough's quarters Wednesday afternoon of last week, the hostesses being Mrs. Greenough and Mrs. Chappelear. "High five" was played. The club will meet every two weeks and hereafter be known as the "Fortnightly Card Club." The score cards were exceedingly unique, being cross cannon painted artistically at one end of the card. Mrs. Matthews succeeded in carrying off the head prize, and Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Tilton were also awarded prizes for their efforts.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 24, 1904.

The training school for farriers and horseshoers will commence its next four months' term on Nov. 1 with a greatly increased attendance. The number of pupils now provided for, including those representing organizations in the post, will be 110, an increase of about forty. This is made possible owing to the completion of the school's new quarters, Carter Hall. Instructions from the War Department direct that the mounted troops in the United States shall be represented at the school as follows: Eleven regiments of Cavalry, six men each, three for the farrier's department and three for the horseshoer's department. Six troops will be represented each term, as it will be impossible to have a representative from each present. By this method every troop will have had a pupil at the school in eight months. The twenty-seven Field Batteries will each be represented; the odd numbered ones having a man in the farrier's department and the even numbered ones a man in the horseshoer's department. Next term the arrangement will be reversed. The 1st Battalion of Engineers, at Fort Leavenworth, will send four men from its mounted detachment, this number to be evenly divided between the two departments. Thirteen men will be sent from the General Mounted service from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., who, upon completion of the course will be sent to mounted troops in the Philippines. An innovation this term will be the presence of a clerk and four cooks, all detailed permanently for duty with the school from the General Mounted service at Jefferson Barracks.

The contractors are making very good progress on the new shop for the school, with prospects of it being ready for occupancy before the new class shall have departed. Veterinarian R. H. Power, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Power, returned to the post on Tuesday from an extended visit in California. The doctor will resume his duties with the school. During his absence Veterinarian Plummer, 4th Cav., looked after the medical and surgical needs of the Artillery horses.

Lieut. George M. Lee and Mrs. Lee did not leave with the 4th Cavalry Squadron on Saturday when it departed for Fort Walla Walla, Wash., as he had been apprised of his transfer to the 7th Cavalry, Troop I, stationed at Chickamauga Park, Ga. The transfer was with Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, who goes to Troop C, of the 4th. Lieutenant Edwards is at present at St. Paul, Minn., an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr.

The 25th Field Battery, Capt. W. S. McNair, commanding, left yesterday en route to Herington, Kas., where it will fire a salute on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument by the Quivira Historical Society to the memory of Juan de Padilla, one of the early Spanish explorers who was killed by Indians in 1542, near the site of the city of Herington. The battery will be gone from the post about five days. Two days will be required to march each way.

The Artillery command shed the khaki uniform last week, and once more has donned the good old blue. The headquarters, non-commissioned staff and band of the 9th Cavalry arrived yesterday afternoon from Fort Walla Walla.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, Major C. A. Varnum, Capt. Alex. M. Miller, adjutant, and Capt. Henry B. Dixon, commissary, composed the headquarters. The band will, it is understood, occupy the post exchange building as soon as that institution moves into its new quarters in the gymnasium building, pending the completion of the new band quarters.

Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav., chief instructor of the training school for farriers and blacksmiths, and Miss Adelaide Bell of Chico, Cal., were married in the post on Saturday morning, by the Rev. C. T. Harshaw of Junction City. The wedding was a great surprise to all. The happy couple left for the East on the noon train on a short trip, after which they will be at home in the Cavalry post.

Capt. Alexander M. Miller, jr., 9th Cav., and Mrs. Miller are stopping with Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Artillery post, temporarily.

The garrison was shocked on Saturday, Oct. 22, by the death of 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., which was the result of an accident which occurred near the limits of the post on Thursday evening. Lieutenant Roberts was one of a party of officers that were returning from a picnic shortly after dark, and when near the post the vehicle struck a rut which it was impossible to see in the dark, and which jolted Lieutenant Roberts

off the front seat. Before the team could be stopped the wheels passed over his body in the vicinity of his abdomen. It was not until the following morning that dangerous symptoms developed, and these pointed to internal injuries of a very serious nature. His condition grew worse, and on Saturday the surgeon decided to operate. He was removed to the post hospital where the operation took place. It was found that several blood vessels had been ruptured and that his case was a hopeless one. He only survived the operation a few hours, although he became conscious before he died. He passed away at 6 o'clock p.m. His remains will be sent to-morrow to his home in Savannah, Ga. The garrison will escort them to the depot. There was not a more popular officer in the post than the deceased, who was universally loved and respected by officers and men. He was a devotee of athletic sports and was particularly fond of polo in which game he excelled. His death brings to an untimely end a most promising career.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 24, 1904.

An interesting game of football was played at the post last Saturday between the post team and a team from the Morgan Park Athletic Association. The post team won a substantial victory, the score being 45 to 0. Lieutenant Hackett, the captain of the team, was absent, having gone to Madison, Wis., to umpire a football game at that place. So Lieutenant Eskridge captained the team and wears an eye patch in consequence. The post team played the Dental College team from Chicago on Wednesday, Oct. 19, winning by a score of 17 to 0.

Capt. W. C. Rogers and bride arrived Saturday evening from St. Louis, where they spent part of their honeymoon. Mr. Howard, a brother of Mrs. Gilbreth, and who is prominent in newspaper work in St. Paul, left for his home after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Gilbreth. Miss Otey, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Whitall, returned to her home Thursday. Captain Weigel's father is making him a visit and enjoys the bracing climate of Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Griffin, who has been very ill, is slowly recovering. "Supplemental Season" work on the range was finished up this week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Corey gave a very dainty little supper after the hop last week, among those present being Miss Matson of Chicago and Lieutenants Long and Mitchell of General Funston's staff. Mrs. Merriam gave a very pretty tea Monday afternoon for Mrs. Lewis Merriam, Lieutenant Merriam's mother, who is visiting her son.

The two troops of the 11th Cavalry, stationed at this post, expect to leave before the 15th of November to join the headquarters of their regiment. Much regret is expressed by the other officers and ladies of the post, as the "11th Cavalry people" have made themselves very popular during their service here.

The commanding officer has issued an order that no enlisted men of the command will be permitted to go to Chicago until they have been vaccinated, as an epidemic of small pox is feared by the Chicago health authorities.

The "German," which was to have been given by the ladies of the post, has been postponed owing to the very sad news of the death of Captain Hutton's daughter, Corinne, who died very suddenly at San Francisco last Friday night.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 24, 1904.

On last Tuesday evening several of the young people of the post went for supper to Hurley's. On the way out the ambulance was upset in a ditch, but fortunately no one was injured. Miss Allison of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton. Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele gave a delightful hop supper Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton. Many of the post people attended the wedding of Lieut. H. G. Stahl, 6th Inf., and Miss Helen Dodsworth in St. Paul's Episcopal church last Saturday evening.

The 2d Squadron, 9th Cav., arrived here Sunday evening about 10 o'clock. They were expected about 5:30 o'clock and the regimental band and many people were waiting at the station to meet them at that time.

Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton entertained at a hop supper last Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Allison. Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin Compton left Saturday for Fort McIntosh, Texas. They will spend several days in Fort Sam Houston en route.

It has been proposed that the officers and ladies of the post give a reception and dance to all new comers since Sept. 1. This will include the student class, the Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, and the Signal Corps.

Capt. W. H. Simons left to-day for Charleston, S.C., to assume the duties of instructor of military tactics at the South Carolina Military Institute. Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Raymond left Saturday for Detroit, Mich., to attend the wedding of their sister, Miss Harriet King, to Capt. J. C. Raymond, 6th Cav. Miss Frances McLean left to-day for Chicago, Ill. Lieut. George R. Armstrong and Lieut. D. C. Anderson, 6th Inf., left last Wednesday for a ten days hunting trip to Nebraska. They joined a party of officers from Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. McGinness have returned from their wedding tour.

FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Oct. 22, 1904.

Saturday evening, Oct. 15, Col. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hoyt entertained at dinner. Their guests were the Misses Troup, Brown and Florence Brown, Lieutenants Lawrason, Harbold and Walthall. Col. and Mrs. Hoyt have made the charming custom of giving a dinner each Saturday evening.

Lieut. L. B. Chandler has gone East on a month's leave. Tuesday the whist club met at Mrs. Hoyt's. The weather was so unpropitious that all the members were not there, but the game was enjoyed by those there. Wednesday evening there was a hop with supper served at the hall. Once a month there is to be such a function. The refreshments were much enjoyed.

Thursday morning a hunting party went out to "Cochran's Ranch," where there is a fine lake and plenty of game. The party consisted of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. O'Neill, Mrs. Troup, Miss Troup, Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Leitch and Lieut. James Blyth. They will be gone a week.

Thursday was field day. In the morning was the competitive shooting and the afternoon the athletics.

Invitations are out for a Halloween party to be given by the "Bachelors not at 21." The cards are very unique. In the upper right hand corner is an old witch with her broom and the lower left hand corner is a bat with wings outspread. These drawings are all in black in the nature of a silhouette. Then on the card is written this verse:

"Come at the witching hour of eight
And let the fairies read your fate;
Reveal to none the secret plot
Or woe—not luck—will be your lot."

Every one is interested and all expect many weird forms of entertainment.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Oct. 24, 1904.

During the absence of Col. H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, who was in New York to attend the wedding of his daughter, Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, Art. Corps, was in command of the post. Lieut. John Storck, Art. Corps, was adjutant during the week that Lieut. J. M. Coward, A.C.,

was in Atlanta with the detachment of men for the athletic meet of this department.

Nearly all of the officers and ladies of the post attended the circus in Pensacola last Saturday. The new boat, the Baker, broke down just as she was ready to start for the noon trip, but the officers used the launch. The General French has been in drydock for the past week, but has now started for Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. M. P. Andrus, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Andrus returned on Monday evening from a trip to the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mrs. Cole, wife of Capt. W. E. Cole, quartermaster of the post, returned on Saturday evening from her summer vacation in the North.

The ten men from this post sent up to Atlanta for the department athletic meet, returned on Monday evening. The team did not do quite as well as expected, and with a little more care and practice would have won the points necessary to have given the meet to the Artillery. Sergeant Gebelin, of the 22d Company, was first in the parallel bar work, but lost the hammer throw by an accident. In practice he made 102 feet, and 88 feet won the first. Corporal Mack, 22d Co., won the equipment race, and Private King, 9th Co., won the bayonet race.

Col. H. W. Hubbell, Art. Corps, Mrs. Hubbell, Miss Hubbell and Master Hubbell arrived at the post last Saturday evening. Colonel Hubbell has been in command for some time, but the family remained North for the summer, and also to attend the wedding of a daughter to Captain Woodruff on Governors Island.

A fire started in the old carpenter shop between the guard house and barracks about eight o'clock on Sunday evening. The fire marshal, Captain Hilton, Captain Hase, Adjutant Coward and Lieutenant Andrus were at church and the first alarm they made such a wild dash for the door that they broke up the church service, but they were able to get a stream of water on the fire before the fire call sounded. At one time it was thought the barracks would go, but the promptness of the work of officers and men soon brought the fire under control. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEWS OF MARAHUL.

Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., Aug. 30, 1904.

The past two weeks have been filled with social events due to new arrivals and visitors. On Aug. 13 Miss Belle Clements arrived from Manila to pay Capt. and Mrs. Newell an extended visit. She has been the recipient of many attentions.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th Cav., stationed at Camp Overton, came up on Aug. 17 to visit Major and Mrs. Pickering, whose house is noted for its hospitality. On Aug. 22 the Pickering family invited the officers and ladies of the garrison to a card party in her honor. Euchre was the game, six tables, four hands each. Mrs. Wales and Capt. J. R. R. Hannay were the lucky prize winners. A beautiful cloisonne vase and an artistic burnt leather table mat were the prizes. Mrs. Hamilton and Capt. D. L. Stone, after strenuous efforts in which all their card science was brought into play, captured the booby prizes. Lieutenant Russell drew the consolation. After a week's stay Mrs. Smith returned to Camp Overton, accompanied by Miss Arnold, who has also been visiting the Pickering family.

On Aug. 17 Captain Hannay and Lieutenants Whitfield, Russell and Garber returned from a long absence at Malabang, where they participated in the department Infantry competition. Mrs. Hannay and Mrs. Whitfield accompanied them.

Lieutenant Goodale returned from Manila on the 20th where he had been in hospital for two months, receiving treatment for injuries sustained in General Wood's Taraca expedition in April. On the same day Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Hoagland arrived. Mrs. Hoagland came from Omaha, Nebraska, to visit her daughter, the wife of Captain Stone. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton are bride and groom, they having been married in Omaha on June 1. Mrs. Hamilton was well known to the 22d Infantry at Fort Crook as Miss Bessie Iler, and all gave her a cordial welcome into the regiment. On the evening of Aug. 20 Capt. P. W. Davison tendered them a reception and dance. Everybody attended and agreed it was the nicest party ever given here. Captain Davison is a trump as host as well as a quartermaster. The large mess hall of the club was used and was gaily decorated with flags, palms and ferns. The 22d Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Redding, furnished excellent music. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hoagland and Captain Davison. When the receiving line broke up a toast was drunk to the health of the bride and groom. Just before refreshments were served the band struck up the wedding march, which was a signal for everyone to shower the happy couple with rice.

Mrs. Newell gave a very pretty luncheon, complimentary to Miss Clements on Aug. 24. All the ladies of the garrison attended. The weekly dance was given at the club on Aug. 27.

Capt. and Mrs. Curtis and Lieut. and Mrs. Huguet are the proud possessors of two recent arrivals, Miss Barbara Kent Curtis and Miss Virginia Sanford Huguet, each less than a month old. The regiment extends to them both a welcome as future belles of the Army. A son was also born to Lieut. and Mrs. Justice.

After all the happy events a pall has been cast over the regiment this week by death's grim hand. Private Garst, Co. D, 22d Infantry, died in the hospital on Aug. 28, and was buried with military honors the following day. Then that night the garrison was alarmed by a loud revolver report. In a few minutes all were shocked when the news spread round that Lieut. F. S. Turton, 22d Inf., had just shot himself in the head with a .45 caliber revolver. Consternation, awe and sorrow spread over everyone. Lieutenant Turton was popular and liked by everyone. He had called at several places during the evening, and had just left a party of friends, apparently as jolly and happy as usual. He was an efficient young officer, capable, energetic, loyal and brave, brave to a fault. He was a wearer of a Victoria Cross, won while serving in the British Army. He was in the prime of his life, only thirty years old. No cause is known for his rash deed. The only surmise is that the receipt of news by him about three weeks ago of the accidental killing of his sister while riding after the hounds in England, must have preyed on his mind so as to unbalance it. He was buried on Aug. 30 in the post cemetery with military honors, his comrades acting as pall-bearers, Lieutenants Whitfield, West, Mavals, Moss, Remington and Moore. Sergeants Gibson, Hughes, David, Valentine, Treadway and Board were the bearers. Lieutenant Bull commanded the escort. The regiment mourns his loss.

There has been something written about the department athletic competition held in Zamboanga this spring, but the final decision of the judge, published in orders, has only recently been received. The result in order was as follows: 22d Infantry, 15½ points; 14th Cavalry, 34 points; 23d Infantry, 10½ points; 17th Infantry, 10 points, and 17th and 18th Batteries, Field Artillery, 3 points. Pvt. George W. Smith, Co. K, 22d Infantry, was the best all-round athlete, he scoring 9½ points alone. In baseball the 22d Infantry and 14th Cavalry were also first and second, respectively. Here are the games: 22d Infantry 10, vs. 23d Infantry 1; 14th Cavalry 2, vs. 17th Infantry 1; 23d Infantry 12, vs. 14th Cavalry 1; 23d Infantry 6, vs. 17th Infantry 4; 22d Infantry 10, vs. 17th Infantry 6; 14th Cavalry 10, vs. 23d Infantry 5. It is thus seen that in the three games of the 22d Infantry they scored 32 runs to their opponents 2. In the other contests the 22d Infantry won the following events: Light and heavy weight boxing matches, 100-yard dash, running broad jump, 220-yard dash, putting 12-pound shot, throwing baseball, bayonet race and tug of war. They won a place in all the other events.

Captain Stritzinger managed and trained the team. In the trip of the baseball team to Manila and other stations, they won every game played, except one with the 18th Infantry at Cebu, after our team was played out and crippled. A return game is to be played with them here soon. It also lost a game played in rain and mud by a score of 4 to 3 to a combination team composed of the best players in the Manila League. They beat the 4th Infantry (champions of Luzon), 7th Infantry, 14th Infantry, 20th Infantry, 12th Cavalry, the Police and the Army teams (the best two of the Manila League). This team was managed by Captain Donovan and coached by Lieutenant Halford.

In the Department Infantry Competition we didn't do so well; or rather, we didn't show such a superiority because everybody did well. It is thought that the best all round shooting was done in this competition that has ever been done in any competition, Army or department. There were forty-seven competitors, and every man made a higher score than that required for marksman. The first twenty competitors had scores of over 700 points. In this competition the first man had 893 points, and the twelfth man had 731. The same men in the Department of the Visayas had 821 and 687, respectively, while in the Department of Luzon they had 810 and 652, respectively. It is believed that this score of 893 beats all records, except that of Captain Graham, Porto Rican Regiment, in 1902. The following are the scores of the first twenty:

1. Sergeant Ross, 23d Inf., 893; 2. Sergeant Pleau, 23d Inf., 808; 3. Musician Bailey, 23d Inf., 781; 4. Corporal Peek, 22d Inf., 778; 5. Private Page, 23d Inf., 769; 6. Sergeant Zavodsky, 22d Inf., 768; 7. Private Smith, 23d Inf., 763; 8. Sergeant Houston, 23d Inf., 750; 9. Artificer Gilbertson, 22d Inf., 734; 10. Artificer Howard, 23d Inf., 733; 11. Lieutenant Saxton, 23d Inf., 732; 12. Corporal Zeisig, 23d Inf., 731; 13. Private Mason, 23d Inf., 725; 14. Private Vickery, 22d Inf., 720; 15. Captain Goodale, 23d Inf., 718; 16. Corporal McEashin, 23d Inf., 714; 17. Lieutenant Whitfield, 22d Inf., 714; 18. Lieutenant Hobbs, 17th Inf., 710; 19. Sergeant Dickson, 17th Inf., 705; 20. Private Whittier, 23d Inf., 704.

WITH THE "FOUR HUNDRED" OF MANILA.

Manila, P.I., Sept. 3, 1904.

Now that those who deserted Manila during the hot weather are returning, the old town is getting quite lively. A week that has not at least one or two entertainments is slow indeed, and as a general thing there are two, or even three times as many.

Quite a number of enthusiastic women manage to keep quite busy by belonging to clubs, which usually meet in the mornings. An exception to this, however, is the Musical Club, which holds its meetings every other Monday afternoon at half after four. The euchre club is, perhaps, the most popular of all, and on Tuesday evenings, if one passed by the pavilion on Wallace Field, he would see the players enjoying the combination of euchre, and the fresh breezes from the bay. The Six-handed Euchre Club meets twice a month, at the homes of its members, and is always well attended. When one remembers the existence of the Woman's Bridge Whist Club, and the Fortnightly Club, in addition to those first mentioned, it would seem as if these alone would occupy the woman's whole time, but such is by no means the case.

Every other Wednesday is ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club. Here there are dinners in the early part of the evening, and after the tables are cleared away, an informal hop. A native orchestra plays during dinner, and for the dancing, but when one wanders out to the beautiful court, lighted with Chinese lanterns, he is seduced by a military band.

The Manila Dancing Club meets once a month, usually on the Wallace Field Pavilion, though occasionally at private houses. At the last meeting Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Libley, Mrs. Macondray, Mrs. Dudley, Miss Banister and Miss Angell received the guests, among whom were General Wade, Colonel von Schrader, Major Sibley, Captain and Mrs. Wade, Captain and Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Doctor and Mrs. Phalen, Captain and Mrs. Rockinback, Lieutenant and Mrs. Morey, Captain and Mrs. Moore, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bowen, Lieutenant and Mrs. Petty, Lieutenant and Mrs. Carrithers, Colonel and Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Jones, Colonel Simpson, Miss von Schrader, Miss Adams, Miss Day, Miss Wallace, Miss McLane, Miss Hannemann, Mrs. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, Colonel Carbaugh, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Tuthery, Captains Bottoms, Nettles, Penn and Collins, Doctors O'Connor and Hanner, Mr. McCaskey, Mr. Stevenson, Lieutenants Grant, MacArthur, Franklin, Poole, Shipp, Weeks, Beacham, Williams and Terry.

The 2d Cavalry recently commenced a series of monthly hops on the Pasay Pavilion, which promises to be very popular. The drive to the garrison from town is delightful, particularly on a moonlight night, and on the way home the dancers have a chance to cool off thoroughly.

The 20th Infantry also gives very attractive hops on the Wallace Field Pavilion, and here, as well as at the Pasay dances, all from generals to second lieutenants attend.

During August the squadron of 2d Cavalry stationed at Pasay, gave a large reception to Major and Mrs. Sibley, who have recently joined them at the post. The Sibleys' reception, which followed, celebrating their twenty-seventh wedding anniversary, was one of the events of the season.

The 7th Infantry at Cuartel Espana recently honored Colonel Corman, their new commanding officer, and his wife, by a most attractive reception, where nearly all the Army people of Manila were seen.

Besides the many public entertainments, there are always a large number of private dances, dinners, and launch parties. An extremely enjoyable dance was lately given by Miss Eda Day, at her home on Calle Road, Paco. Her mother, Mrs. Ingalls, and Mrs. Clements received the guests who included Miss Angell, Miss Maude Banister, Miss Florence Adams, Miss Reynolds, Miss Katherine Shields, Misses Rossiter, Captains Nettles, Bottoms, and Penn, Doctors De Laney, O'Connor, Boyer, and Lowe, Lieutenants MacArthur, Gilmor, Bell, Franklin, Bendal, Jepson, Terry, Alderice, Martin, and Knox. A pit party which was voted great fun, was given for Miss von Schrader by Miss Banister. The ladies' first prize, a Japanese drawn-work collar, was won by Miss Phalen. Captain Moore captured the gentleman's first prize, a book, Mrs. Moore the consolation, which was a Maltese lace handkerchief, and Captain Logan an ivory paper knife. The other guests were Miss Reynolds, Miss Angell, Miss Adams, Miss Day, Miss Shields, Miss Wallace, Miss McLane, Miss Burns, Misses Rossiter, Miss Noble, Miss Gibson, Lieutenants Shipp, Franklin, and Pardee, Mr. McPacker, Mr. Raymond, Lieutenants MacArthur, Bell, and Mars, Doctors Regan, Bloomer, O'Connor, and Brook, Captains Collins, Bottoms, and Logan.

The crowd in Manila changes so constantly that as soon as a person begins to think he knows everyone in town, he finds they are already leaving and soon he knows almost none of the old set. There are not many girls in town, but those who are at present seen at most of the entertainments are Miss Adams, Miss Angell, Miss Banister, Miss von Schrader, Miss Day, Miss Wallace, Miss McElroy, Miss Shields, Miss Gibson, and Miss Noble.

Miss Wright, daughter of Governor Wright, has just arrived, and is quite an addition to the younger set. With Mrs. Wright's return from Japan, the monthly receptions at the palace will recommence, and on these days everyone will be in evidence.

Although there may be a few disadvantages in living so far away, at the same time I don't think the people of Manila need much sympathy. A MANILAITE.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

With the death of its leader early in September, "Roldan's insurrection" ended in Tayabas Province. On Aug. 5 a reward of \$2,000 was placed on the head of Mariano Leonesta, alias Jose Roldan, by the Chief of Constabulary, with the authority of the governor. "Roldan" attempted to organize a revolution against the government about five months ago. It tapered off into ordinary larceny. While this outbreak never accomplished anything alarming, it threatened at one time to make a great deal of trouble, the Manila Times says, especially as the constabulary with details and furloughs was below its fighting strength at the time that Capt. W. C. Rivers relieved Col. H. H. Bandholtz in command of the second district. It was to hold this lawless element in check that Captain Crockett and a company of men were sent from the Manila garrison. Roldan was killed by the 17th Company of Philippine Scouts, three of his men are dead, twenty-one are prisoners, seven rifles, two revolvers and some bolos and ammunition are prizes of war. Lieut. C. E. Boone at Lucena, in the absence of Captain Rivers, wired to the chief of constabulary that Lieut. L. E. Cheatham with his company, the 17th Scouts, returned to Guinayangan Sunday, Sept. 11, and reported as above.

Lieut. Harold E. Clearman, commanding the 39th Company of Scouts, who took part in the cleaning up of the fanatical band that were implicated in the outbreak in Samar in August, which resulted in the wounding of Captain Crockett of the Constabulary, arrived at Camp Connell on Aug. 29 after having scouted across Samar from Catubig, with the following results: 26 pulajans killed, 11 prisoners, 5 cuartels destroyed and much valuable correspondence captured.

The turbulent conditions which have reigned at Cagayan de Jolo for the past few months culminated on July 25 in a fight, described by the Mindanao Herald, in which twenty-one Moros were killed by U.S. troops sent to protect customs officials, who were searching for smuggled goods. The party of customs officials and others from the coast guard steamer Tablas were attacked by a party of Moros armed with Remington rifles, under the leadership of Hadji Tahil, who opened fire upon them wounding three sailors. Being unprepared to withstand such a large force the party retreated. The Tablas then proceeded to Jolo, where the matter was laid before Governor Scott, who despatched Capt. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., with two companies of Infantry to protect the customs officials. Upon their arrival at Cagayan the disembarking of the troops was the signal for hostilities to begin, the Moros opening fire at short range. Our troops hurriedly returned the fire, one volley being sufficient to put the enemy to flight. After the fracas twenty-two dead Moros were found, among the slain being the ringleader, Hadji Tahil. The troops suffered no casualties.

The fire which occurred in Binan, Laguna Province, P.I., on Aug. 28, destroyed about one-third of the town and rendered 5,000 persons homeless. Lieut. Carl L. Stone and the men of the 19th Company of Philippine Scouts, near whose hospital in the center of the town the fire started, did everything possible to extinguish the fire, but working with scanty appliances and in the face of a strong wind were unable to save the hospital and telegraph office. Lieutenant Stone made known the disaster to General Allen on Sunday and 20,000 rations were sent for the relief of the destitute by order of Commissioner Cameron Forbes. The population of Binan is approximately 18,000, and it is one of the most thriving pueblos on the lake shore.

A reduction in the enlisted strength of the Philippine Constabulary from 7,200 men to 6,000, is to be made, the Manila Times says, before the end of the present year. It is felt that as certain companies of Philippine Scouts are subject to the orders of the Chief of Constabulary, and as they are in the Service and are paid for by the federal government, that they might as well be utilized for garrison purposes, thus doing away with the necessity for about 1,200 men in the constabulary.

The ball team of the 20th Infantry from Camp Gregg visited Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, P.I., on Aug. 27, accompanied by a delegation of rooters, to lock horns with the 13th Cavalry aggregation. "The visitors arrived with pockets full of hope, and returned with their pockets, which were sewed on," the Manila American says. The score stood 6 to 4 in favor of the Cavalrymen. With the exception of a couple of errors on each side, the game was a good one from start to finish. It was the first game that either of the teams had played this season.

Most of the bodies of soldiers and civilians connected with the Army dying in the Philippines have been sent home. All are to be sent back to Arlington unless claimed by relatives and buried elsewhere. The bodies of those who died of cholera will be exhumed as soon as they have been dead two years.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding officer, 9th Cavalry, of the arrival at Fort Riley, Kas., on Oct. 23, of the Field, Staff and band, 9th Cav., 4 officers and 33 enlisted men.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Oct. 22, from the commanding general, Department of California, of the departure on that date, from the Presidio of San Francisco for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., under the command of Lieut. Colonel Godwin, 9th Cav., of the 3d Squadron, 9th Cav., nine officers, 1 surgeon and 246 enlisted men.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the Commanding General, Department of the East, of the arrival at Fort McKinley, Me., on Oct. 23, of the 90th Co., C.A.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding officer, Fort McHenry, Md., of the arrival at that post on Oct. 26 from Fort Slocum, N.Y., of Co. D, 8th Inf., 1 officer and 62 enlisted men.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The rifle shooting contest between teams of four men each, from the 9th and 71st Regiments, to be shot at Creedmoor, Nov. 12, will be an interesting event. The ranges to be shot over are 300, 500, 600, 800, and 1,000 yards. Each man will fire ten shots at each distance, and will also be allowed two sighting shots at each distance, and this should bar all elements of luck.

Major John E. Kerby, 8th N.Y., has been detailed in place of Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp, of the 7th Regiment, as a member of the G.C.M., appointed for the

trial of Major Edmund H. Mitchell, of the 14th Regiment, on charges preferred by Colonel Kiline. The court will meet at the 14th Regiment armory on the night of Nov. 14.

The election for lieutenant colonel of the 23d N.Y. to fill an existing vacancy, has been ordered by Col. William A. Stokes for Oct. 31. Major Charles G. Todd is the nominee. Lieuts. Benjamin V. R. Spidel and Louis C. Tyler have resigned, giving business pressure as their reason for so doing.

Capt. E. W. Dayton, of the 12d N. Y., who was married recently, has been presented by Company G, which he commands, with a handsome cut glass punch bowl as a wedding present. Company C will hold a dance Nov. 11. Company D will hold a euchre Nov. 19, in aid of the New York home for destitute crippled children.

The 12th N.Y., will hold open athletic games in its armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 3. Company D will hold a drill and reception at the armory on Thanksgiving eve.

Capt. Robert M. Hitch, of the Georgia State troop who was in command of the State troops at Statesboro when the negroes Reed and Cato were burned at the stake, after a trial by G.C.M., has been sentenced to dismissal and a reprimand. He was found guilty of gross neglect of duty. First Lieut. George A. Mell was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline and is ordered suspended from duty for one year and to be publicly reprimanded. Second Lieut. Henry L. Griner is found guilty of leaving his command without orders and ordered publicly reprimanded. First Lieut. Charles A. Cone and 1st Lieut. A. A. Morrison were pronounced not guilty. Governor Terrell has approved the findings and sentences of the court. The verdict of the court martial, especially in the case of Captain Hitch, has been received with expressions of surprise by Georgians and others. The impression prevailed that the verdict would merely suggest a reprimand. The public has been convinced that responsibility for the burning of the two negroes lay with Sheriff Kendrick and his deputies.

During the review of the 13th N. Y., by Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery, target practice with the big guns will also be gone through. Following the drill and review General Story will be the guest of honor at a banquet. In the afternoon General Story will be the guest of Colonel Austen, and will make an inspection of the armory.

A new company is being formed in the 69th N.Y., to have the little designation of "B." Lieut. Rupert Hughes has been detailed to organize it and will be at the armory every Monday night to receive applications and attend to matters incident to its formation. Lieutenant Hughes intends to have the new company take up a number of special studies outside of the regular drill routine, which should be an inducement to ambitious young men. Good progress is being made in the work of building the new armory. The weekly session of the School of Instruction for Non-Com. Officers in the new drill regulations, are remarkably well attended.

The annual team shoot of the 9th Massachusetts Infantry at Walnut Hill, Mass., Oct. 21, was won by Company A, Captain Rogers. Men in this team did some remarkably good and steady shooting, winning the match by a total of 400 in a tree-bending gale. Company L was next best with 369 points. The new inspector of Rifle Practice of this regiment, Lieut. John D. Drum, son of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U.S. Inf., who was killed in Cuba, has in mind the moulding of the 9th into a regiment of first rate rifle shots.

A record-breaking rifle shooting score was claimed for Lieut. T. A. Brown, Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the third battalion, N.G.N.Y., made at Elmira. The lieutenant was credited with making a total of 101; 33 being made at rapid fire and 68 in skirmish shooting. Major W. M. Kirby, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, N.G.N.Y., says that this record was exceeded by Lieut. Charles A. Kendall, of the 74th Regiment, who made a total of 115; 38 being at rapid fire and 77 at skirmish shooting. This qualified the lieutenant as distinguished expert. The score of Lieutenant Brown was also beaten by Gen. McCoskey Butt, who, in qualifying as a distinguished expert, made in rapid fire, in 40 seconds, a score of 47 out of a possible 50 points, and in skirmishing a score of 56. The aggregate score of the general was 103 points.

Adjutant General Finzer, of Oregon, in G.O. 20, Oct. 18, 1904, prescribes a course of instruction for the National Guard of this State, and the period for study and recital for the second year will be from Nov. 1, 1904, to June 1, 1906.

Adjutant General Boardman of Wisconsin announces that the Infantry Drill Regulation, United States Army, 1904, will from Oct. 20 be followed in the military instruction of the Wisconsin National Guard. The use of any other system is forbidden.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that Revised Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, having been furnished to officers of the National Guard, the Drill Regulations now in use are obsolete, and will be dropped from the property account of commanding officers. The report of Brigadier General Russell Frost, of State rifle match, at South Manchester, is accepted. So much of Paragraph II, G.O. 37, A.G.O., c.s., as relates to the second and third prizes being competed for annually is revoked and prizes are awarded as follows: First prize, telescope, 2d Inf.; score, 200 yards, 45; 600 yards, 35; total, 80, per cent. 70.00. Second prize, cash, \$3.00, 3d Inf.; score, 200 yards, 45; 600 yards, 34; total, 80; per cent. 67.12. Third prize, cash, \$5.00, 10th Inf.; score, 200 yards, 35; 600 yards, 29; total, 64; per cent. 57.83. The following members of the 2d Regiment team, winning the first prize, will each receive from the acting quartermaster general, through the commanding officer, the State medal awarded to the winning team: Major Henry Norton, Jr., Capt. Harry C. Young, Capt. Ernest L. Isbell, 1st Lieut. Arnon A. Ailing, 1st Lieut. John J. Norton, 2d Lieut. William J. Dray, Sergt. Howard S. Williams, Sergt. George W. Hillman, Sergt. Edmund G. Rusgrove, Corpl. William F. Alcorn, Pvt. Thomas E. Reed, Pvt. Charles M. Williams.

CANADIAN TROOPS VISIT BUFFALO.

The Queen's Own Rifles from Toronto, Canada, in command of Colonel Pellatt, were the guests of the 74th Reg., N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, on Oct. 22 and 23, and were given a fine time. They were met at the railroad depot and were escorted to the armory of the 74th, which was the headquarters of the visitors during their stay in Buffalo. Colonel Fox and his officers and men did all in their power to make the visitors happy and they certainly succeeded.

On the evening of Oct. 22 there was a parade of both regiments at the armory and some exceptionally interesting drilling.

The drill was followed by a review taken by Colonel Fox of the 4th, who was accompanied by Brig-Gen. Lauren W. Pettibone, and Major George Bell, Jr., U.S.A., commandant of Fort Porter, together with General Welch and officers of the 65th Regiment.

Then the 74th Regiment paraded for drill, was reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel Pellatt of the Queen's Own, together with his field and staff officers. The regiment made an excellent showing, its manual of arms being splendid.

During the evening the officers of the Queen's Own presented a magnificent silver cup to the officers of the 74th Regiment as a souvenir of their visit.

Lastly, to crown the affair, the two organizations united

in a dance, and the soldiers of the 74th let the soldiers of the Queen's Own dance with their best girls. The Canadian officers were also entertained at the University Club, taken on an automobile ride and visited Fort Porter. The regiment attended church on Sunday morning, and in the evening returned to Toronto.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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Under the Drill Regulations of 1891 considerable discussion took place from time to time relative to the raising of left arm in alignments. It was finally decided by the president of the Tactical Board that the left arm should not be raised, except in the School of the Soldier; but that the captain of a company may require the men to raise their left arms whenever necessary to correct their intervals in company or battalion drill, just as he may require individuals to look toward the guide to correct their alignment. In such cases each man should drop his left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval. In the revision of these Regulations the new board decides that the left arm shall be raised in all alignments, not only in the School of the Soldier, but of the Squad and Company as well. This means that in all dressing of lines at the command "right, dress" the left arm is raised and kept in that position until the command "front." On page 9 of the Interpretations to the Revised Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904, at the end of this volume, in the interpretation of Paragraph 165, the words "in the School of the Soldier only," in lines seven and eight should be stricken out.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

R. B. P. asks the name of "the late Don Pedro of Brazil." Answer: Pedro II, the last Emperor of Brazil was named "Don Pedro de Alcantara." He died in Paris, Dec. 5, 1891. His father, Pedro I., was named Don Antonio Pedro de Alcantara Bourbon. He died Sept. 24, 1834.

J. S.—"With the Inskilling Dragoons" published by Longmans, Green and Company, New York, is a most excellent work on the oBer war.

J. T. B.—See Army and Navy Journal from Sept. 10 to Oct. 29, inclusive, for reports on Virginia maneuvers. As soon as Colonel Wagner publishes a work on the maneuvers, the fact will be noted in our columns.

W. S. M.—Write to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

B. K. W.—You will have to inform us of the date of the paper you want, as we cannot undertake to search back numbers of the paper for articles published. Write to the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., for a pamphlet containing the description of the gun you desire, and they will send it.

C. C. C.—Officers of the National Guard have to purchase their own uniforms and equipments. Some States make an annual allowance to officers for uniforms.

W. O. S. asks the number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the different branches of the Service existing in the United States Army after the enlisted men who passed their examination this month are provided for. Answer: There are two vacancies in Infantry and nine in Artillery available for civilian appointments.

R. C. asks if promotion is quicker in coast Artillery than in Infantry or field Artillery. Also, if duties of coast Artillery are confined solely to garrisoning coast forts. Answer: It is hard to say whether promotion of enlisted men is faster in Infantry or Artillery; but owing to greater strength of former, it is probably a little faster in that arm, Infantry. Duties of coast Artillery are confined to garrisoning forts on the coast.

C. S. asks when the 8th Cavalry will go to the P.I. Answer: It is not known.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. Howard Emery. Boston, Mass.
ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. San Francisco, Cal.
BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.
CHASE (practice ship), Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX—Capt. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.
DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.
DEXTER—Preparing for cruise in Porto Rican waters.
FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.
FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West, Fla.
GALVESTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.
GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.
GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New London, Conn.
GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.
HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.
HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. On Bering Sea cruise.
MACKINAC—Capt. J. F. Wild. At New York.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill. At New York, N.Y.
MANNING—Capt. C. C. Fenger. San Diego, Cal.
MOHAWK—Capt. W. G. Ross. At New York, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. H. Cushing. Philadelphia, Pa.
PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Astoria, Oreg.
RUSH—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Juneau, Alaska.
SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. Wilmington, N.C.
SLOOP SPERRY—1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.
THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.
WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.
WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.
WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Shildsboro, Miss.
WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco, Cal.
Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 5.
Sierra, Honol., Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 10.
Siberia, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 17.
Coptic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 23.
Sonoma, Honolulu, Auckland and Sidney, N.S.W., Dec. 1.
Korea, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 10.
Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 21.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Oct. 31.
Mowara, Honol., Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Nov. 11.
Athenian, Honolulu and Hong Kong, Nov. 14.
Empress of China, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Nov. 28.
Moana, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 9.
Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, Dec. 12.

POST NON-COM. STAFF OFFICERS.

Judge Advocate General Davis on Oct. 12 submitted to the Military Secretary an opinion as to the form of warrant for post non-commissioned staff officers which we had in type for last week, but were compelled to lay over. After considering at length the provisions of law governing the matter of appointment, General Davis says:

What has been said as to the appointing power in respect to particular classes or categories of non-commissioned officers which have been established in pursuance of appropriate legislation of Congress, does not apply to the appointment of the non-commissioned officers who form a part of the several organizations of which the line of the Army is composed. By a custom of service long antedating the adoption of the Constitution, these officers were appointed by the colonel of the regiment.

The method of appointing non-commissioned officers, which was in force in the Army prior to 1789, was well known to Congress, and it must be assumed that its continuance was sanctioned by the recognition of the existing military establishment which was accomplished by the act of Sept. 29, 1784 (1 Stats. 95); and, as the matter has not been made the subject of subsequent statutory regulation, the present practice in that respect must be regarded as having received express legislative sanction. And it would follow that the appointing power as to non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army is a matter properly falling within the scope of executive regulation.

It would thus seem that the appointing power as to the post non-commissioned staff officers hereinbefore named, is vested in the Secretary of War, and that the authority to appoint non-commissioned officers in the line of the Army is vested in regimental and other commanders by appropriate regulations. The power to enlist and, incidentally to appoint sergeants and corporals of ordnance, is vested by Section 1162 of the Revised Statutes in the Chief of Ordnance; and a similar power is vested in the Chief Signal Officer by Section 24 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901 (31 Stats., 754).

In the blank form of warrant which is submitted with the papers in reference, there appears to be a delegation of the appointing power. From what has been said I think it will be clear that the induction of an individual into public office, is an act highly discretionary in character, which cannot lawfully be made the subject of delegation; and it is the opinion of this office that the form should be so amended as to show that the appointment of the sergeant is the act of the Secretary of War, and should be signed by him or, under the authority conferred by the act of March 5, 1890 (26 Stats., 17), by the Assistant Secretary of War. The verification of his signature, although an act within the scope of duty of the Military Secretary, can lawfully be made by the head of the department to which the office pertains, and in which the records and correspondence in relation thereto are of official record. The old blank form of appointment for sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff seems to be in strict conformity to the law regarding the appointing power in their cases, and it is therefore recommended that it be continued in use.

The attempt will now be made to apply what has been

said to the several paragraphs of the Army Regulations to which my attention has been drawn.

Par. 93 simply embodies existing statutory requirements in respect to the qualification, examination, selection and appointment of the several classes of non-commissioned officers named. The inclusion of master electricians and electrician sergeants, inasmuch as they form a part of the legal composition of the Artillery Corps, would seem to be out of place in this paragraph and could be included with great propriety in the chapter relating to the Artillery Corps.

Par. 101, Army Regulations (1904) provides that: "A post non-commissioned staff officer may be re-enlisted, provided he shall have conducted himself properly and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. If, however, his commanding officer should not deem the re-enlistment to be for the best interest of the Service he will communicate his reasons to the Military Secretary of the Army in time to receive the decision of the War Department before the soldier's discharge. If serving at an ungarrisoned post application for re-enlistment will be made by the soldier to the Military Secretary through department headquarters. The re-enlistment paper will immediately be forwarded direct to the Military Secretary, except in the case of soldiers stationed at ungarrisoned posts, in which case it will be forwarded through department headquarters. A post non-commissioned staff officer will be furnished with a warrant signed by the chief of the proper bureau or corps. The warrant will remain in force so long as the soldier is continuously in the Service; i.e., if he re-enlists the day following that of his discharge. Every such re-enlistment will be noted on the back of the warrant by the officer who re-enlists the soldier, as follows: Re-enlisted (date); warrant continued."

It will be noted that a clause near the end of the paragraph vests the signature of the warrant in the "chief of the proper bureau or corps." When the nature and office of the warrant is considered, as an instrument which operates to vest office in a particular appointee, it is the opinion of this office that the regulation should be so amended as to provide that the warrants in the case of post non-commissioned staff officers, properly so called, be signed, as hereinbefore suggested, by the Secretary of War, or the Assistant Secretary of War, and countersigned by the Military Secretary, or by the head of the department to which the sergeant belongs.

Par. 306, Army Regulations of 1904, provides that: "The Artillery non-commissioned staff officers consist of sergeant major, senior grade, and sergeants major, junior grade. They are appointed upon the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery after due examination under rules announced from time to time by the War Department. Each sergeant major will be furnished with a warrant signed by the Chief of Artillery. The appointment takes effect on the day upon which it is made and the warrant may be continued in force upon discharge and re-enlistment, if re-enlistment be made on the day following discharge; each re-enlistment and continuance will be noted on the warrant by the Artillery commander, and the Chief of Artillery will be in the ranks by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon recommendation of the Artillery commander, approved by the Chief of Artillery."

It has been seen that master electricians and electrician sergeants are component parts of the Artillery Corps, a branch of the line of the Army; and I can see no rea-



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son why, in determining the appointing power in their cases, the rules which regulate that subject in the line of the Army should not be applied, and the appointing power vested in the Artillery district commanders. Their selection may be limited, by appropriate regulations, to persons who have passed proper technical examinations, or who have demonstrated their fitness by the successful completion of certain prescribed courses of study, and I can see no legal reason why the Secretary of War should be required to participate in the appointment of a master electrician any more than in the obtaining of the services of any expert employee who is to receive the same rate of

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pay. If, for administrative reasons this duty cannot be performed with advantage to the Service by Artillery district commanders, the appointing power, as evidenced by the warrants, should be vested in the Chief of Artillery as one of the duties pertaining to that office which "shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War" in conformity to the requirements in that regard of Section 6, act of Feb. 2, 1901 (31 Stats., 749).

The clause in Par. 1432, Army Regulations of 1904, authorizing the warrants of sergeants of the first and second classes to be signed by the Surgeon General is subject to the objection hereinbefore noted in the case of Par. 101, and it is recommended that it be similarly amended.

Drafts of amendments to Pars. 93, 101, 306 and 1432 of the Army Regulations, embodying the views above set forth, are submitted herewith.

BORN.

BEAN.—In Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15, 1904, to the widow of Major William H. Bean, U.S.A., a daughter, Emily Stinson Bean.

DRUM.—At Anderson, Ind., Oct. 21, 1904, a son, to the wife of A. L. Drum, son of the late Capt. John Drum, 10th U.S. Inf.

HUEY.—At Culebra, W.I., Oct. 7, 1904, to the wife of Capt. J. McE. Huey, U.S.M.C., a daughter.

OFFLEY.—At Calapan, Mindoro, P.I., Aug. 27, 1904, to the wife of Capt. R. S. Offley, 30th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Josephine Isabel.

MOWRY.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the wife of Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., a son, Philip, Jr.

O'REILLY.—At Berkeley, Cal., Oct. 14, 1904, a daughter, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. G. O'Reilly, U.S.A.

RANSOM.—At Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 14, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Edward P. O'Hern, Ord. Dept., a daughter, Katharine Ransom.

ROBBINS.—At Plum Island, N.Y., Oct. 21, 1904, a son to the wife of Asst. Surg. C. P. Robbins, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

ATKINS-WINCHESTER.—At Macon, Ga., Oct. 18, 1904, Lieut. J. A. Atkins, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Nancy Winchester.

BRANCH-SIMONS.—At Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 15, 1904, Ensign Frank O. Branch, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Helen Frances Simons, daughter of Med. Insp. Manley H. Simons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simons.

CREAR-KITTS.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1904, William Crear and Miss Anna Atherton Kitts.

DAKIN-OLCOTT.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1904, Mr. Paul Worth Dakin, of Tacoma, Wash., and Miss Egberta Olcott, of Richmond, Va., daughter of the late Col. Egbert Olcott, U.S.A.

DECKER-LEWIS.—At Potsdam, N.Y., Oct. 20, 1904, Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, of Porto Rico Regiment, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Martha Lewis.

HAYT-GORMAN.—At Caloocan, Rizal, P.I., Sept. 2, 1904, 2d Lieut. Stephen K. Hayt, 38th Co., Philippine Scouts to Katharyn C. Gorman, of Youngstown, N.Y.

HOPKINS-CHANDON.—At Marysville, Cal., Oct. 12, 1904, Mr. John Page Hopkins, son of the late Commodore William E. Hopkins, U.S.N., and Miss Hazel S. Chandon.

LEAVITT-GILPIN.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 12, 1904, Lieut. Ralph Hill Leavitt, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Grace Gilpin.

LYMAN-PARKER.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 26, 1904, Miss Elizabeth Van Courtlandt Parker, daughter of Lieut. Col. James Parker, U.S.A., to Mr. Roland Lyman.

MADISON-LOWELL.—At Annapolis, Md., Oct. 26, 1904, Miss Aramede L. Lowell, daughter of the late John H. Lowell, to Lieut. Zachariah Harvey Madison, U.S.N.

PEASE-MARSHALL.—At Alexandria, Va., Oct. 20, 1904, Asst. Surg. Theodore N. Pease, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Armistead Marshall.

PRITCHARD-HENDERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 12, 1904, Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr., U.S.A., and Miss Alice W. Henderson.

PYE-BRISCOE.—At Prince Frederick, Md., Oct. 20, 1904, Ensign William S. Pye, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Ethelra Briscoe.

ROGERS-HALLOCK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1904, at Margaretville, N.Y., by the Rev. Joseph Ivie, of Fishkill, N.Y., Elizabeth Norris Hallock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Hallock, to Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., U.S.A.

STRICKLAND-KAY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 26, 1904, Miss Mary E. Kay, sister of Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d U.S. Inf., to Mr. Edwin L. Strickland.

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Oct. 22, 1904, Lieut. Henry Gilmore Stahl, 6th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Dodsworth.

SMITH-DOYLE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12, 1904, Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eva Wesley Doyle.

DIED.

BORTHWICK.—At Florence, Italy, Oct. 22, 1904, Chief Engr. John L. D. Borthwick, U.S.N., retired.

GOUGE.—In New Rochelle, N.Y., Oct. 9, Henry A. Gouge, father of the widow of Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., U.S.A., retired.

HOGG.—At Rockville, Md., Oct. 22, 1904, Sarah E., widow of John Webb Hogg, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hogg, U.S.N.

LONGUEMARE.—At El Paso, Texas, Oct. 16, 1904, Prof. Charles Longuemare, father of the wife of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf. Interment at El Paso, Texas.

ROBERTS.—At Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 22, 1904, Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th U.S. Cav.

WAGNER.—At Asheville, N.C., Oct. 10, 1904, Mrs. Emily Brown Wagner, mother of Lieut. John A. Wagner, 10th U.S. Cav.

WHITEHOUSE.—At varenna, Lake Como, Italy, Oct. 20, 1904, Paym. Edward N. Whitehouse, U.S.N., retired.

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FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 25, 1904.

Last Wednesday morning a party of officers of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Society and their ladies arrived at the garrison on three special cars from Burlington, where the society were holding their Eleventh Annual Convention. They heard a concert by the Sherman Military Band; witnessed the shooting of the 23d Battery, F.A., under Capt. John Conklin; a drill by the 27th Battery, F.A., under Capt. John E. McMahon, and saw the Cavalry at drill. The party visited the barracks and other buildings, and returned to Burlington, all especially pleased with the courteous conduct shown them by the officers and men of the post.

A carbine competition was held on the post range last Saturday, among the members of the 15th Cavalry. Teams of five men from each troop, of the best shots, ran off the first competition, won by a team composed of Sergts. Garrison B. Goldsberry, Alexander Schmidt, Emanuel Pemberton, Corp. John Dareda and Pvt. John Benge, representing Troop D, 15th Cav. Their grand aggregate score was 534. Corporal Dareda had the highest individual score of the team, 116. The prize offered by Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, was \$10. The next prize of \$5, for teams of the next best shots, was won by a team from Troop B, 15th Cav. Total score 297. In addition to the above prizes the men were all granted 48-hour passes. Capt. J. R. Lindsey was in general charge, aided by Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick and Leroy Eltinge, Lieuts. Eugene J. Ely, and William S. Barriger.

The members of the Vermont National Guard have had the use of the target range the past week, shooting for the State trophy, won by Co. B, of St. Albans, Vt., total score 1,042. Co. D, of St. Johnsbury, took the second prize of \$25, score 1,066; Co. E, of Barre, third, score 1,044. Looking at these scores it will be found that Co. D leads, E, second, but owing to the team having men who did not meet the competition's qualifications the winners were declared as stated above. The men shot on Thursday for individual prizes the result of which has not been announced.

One of the most pleasant wedding receptions of the season occurred in Burlington, Vt., last Thursday evening, Oct. 20, when over three hundred guests assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holden, on South Union street, to honor and pay their respects to the son of the house, Lieut. J. H. Holden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Holden, formerly Miss Lillian Walker of this city. They had just returned from a week's bridal tour. The house was profusely decorated with roses, carnations, smilax, paragon, and bitersweet, and music was furnished during the evening by the Nicholini orchestra. Refreshments were served, the dining room tables being decorated with pink roses. The charming party enjoyed a most delightful evening. Thursday evening of this week Lieut. and Mrs. Holden left Burlington for Boston, the lieutenant to join his ship, the Maine, at the Charleston Navy Yard and Mrs. Holden is to reside in Boston.

At present the drill ground at the garrison covers about eighty acres of ground. Lieut. William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., post quartermaster, has had a large tract of land surveyed with a view to having the drill ground extended. This tract will include the Vermont National Guard camp ground, about sixty acres, also land on which homes are erected. Twenty acres of ground will be obtained by clearing away the woods on the present drill ground. When the ground is all in one it will give the post over 200 acres of ground to drill on. The members of Troop B, 15th Cavalry have formed a literary club. Fifty dollars was subscribed for magazines, papers, books, etc. At a meeting held last Monday evening the following officers were elected: President, Sergt. William Lynn; secretary, Pvt. Ralph O'Sullivan; treasurer, 1st Sergt. Silas E. Saunders; committee on arrangements, Sergt. James B. Tevis; Corp. Harry Wyckoff and Pvt. James Dennison. The club will also look up schemes for the entertainment of its members, socially, during the winter months. The club which was organized by the members of Troop L, 15th Cav., progresses very nicely.

The condition of Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., still remains about the same; at times he is able to sit up and be wheeled around in an invalid chair. Mrs. William S. Barriger has been confined to her home for the past few weeks, and is indisposed.

Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, after a very pleasant journey through the West to St. Louis and her home at Oklahoma City, I.T., where she left her mother who was traveling with her, returned to the garrison last week. Lieutenant Partridge left the post a few days before Mrs. Partridge's intended arrival and they met in Canada, where they enjoyed sight seeing in the Canadian country for a few days.

The proudest father in the garrison at the present time is Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., who is rejoicing over the birth of a bouncing son, Philip, Jr.

Mrs. H. D. Snyder, wife of Major Snyder, Med. Dept., U.S.A., of Fort San Antonio, Texas, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Drury, of Essex Junction, Vt., spent last week in New York city. The friends of Lieut. George Garity, 2d Cav., both at this garrison and in Burlington were pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his recent illness at the General Hospital, Presidio. Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 29th Inf., who has been sojourning in Burlington and vicinity for the past few weeks, last Sunday evening returned to his station at Fort Douglas, Utah. Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., who has been in Burlington for the past few months on sick leave, returned last Monday to Newport, R.I.

Major H. Edward Dyer, 2d Battalion Vermont N.G. called on Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, last week in reference to the coming garrison school for officers this winter. Major Dyer has been detailed by the War Department for this course of instruction and is the only officer of the Vermont Guard to be detailed. While there are a very large number of officers who are desirous of taking the course, they are prohibited by the expense that will be incurred and the great injury to their business interests.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire's guests at a pleasant dinner party last Friday evening were Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, Vermont National Guard, and Mrs. Brownell, Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., and Mrs. Pickel, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers and Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry D. Smithers at a dinner party Wednesday evening. Capt. Julian R. Lindsey and George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., and Lieut. Charles

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M. Bunker, Art. Corps, left the garrison Friday on a hunting expedition for ducks, on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain.

Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker were the guests of Lieut. Warren Dean at a theater party given Saturday evening at the Howard Opera House in Burlington, to see the performance of the Herald Square Company. After the play the party enjoyed refreshments with their host.

A large number of marriages among men stationed at this post, and of soldiers of the Artillery who have been recently discharged have been occurring of late in Burlington and Winooski. The city clerks of these two cities have issued over fifteen marriage licenses for contracting parties of this nature, within the past two weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely returned to the post after a short southern trip. The lieutenant went to Washington, D.C., from the post and there was joined by Mrs. Ely, who has been living in Southern California during the lieutenant's station in the Philippines.

In anticipation of the 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer coming to this post for station next month, all of the Cavalrymen have been measured and estimates submitted for the new uniform. The full dress pattern is at present on hand in the Quartermaster Department. No authority for the equipping of the 12th Battalion, F.A., at this post with this uniform has yet been received.

Benjamin B. McCroskey, formerly 1st sergeant of Troop B, 15th Cav., who was lately appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 22d Infantry, is enjoying a month's leave with his parents at Hollister, Cal. His appointment for a commission was received with great pleasure by his large circle of Vermont friends. Sergt. Silas E. Saunders has been appointed 1st sergeant of Troop B, in his stead.

Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., is at Chicago, Ill., to which place he was called by the serious illness of his father, B. E. Hoppin. Last reports state that Mr. Hoppin's health is improving. Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., is again at the post, after enjoying a month's leave at his home in Richmond, Va.

Last Friday afternoon the ladies of the garrison as the guests of Mrs. John Conklin, enjoyed a most pleasing

Good Health

should be the possession of every one. Machinery left unrolled is soon on the scrap heap. A building left un-repaired quickly goes rocky. So with the human body. Food is necessary to repair waste tissue, but unless the food is properly digested and absorbed it is useless. Sluggish liver—a disordered stomach—or inactive kidneys—destroy digestion and so upset the whole system. When organs become deranged no better corrective can be taken than

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This tried and proved remedy will, if used, keep each member of the service in good health. They are a veritable "little doctor" in the house. Nine-tenths of the BEECHAM'S PILLS sold are purchased by those who have used them before, and have found them indispensable as a Family Medicine.

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Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

**HAYNER
WHISKEY**

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS \$3.20
EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will ship you, express prepaid, four full quarts of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can get from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be promptly refunded. That's fair, isn't it? Bear in mind this offer is backed by a company with a capital of \$500,000.00 paid in full and the proud reputation of 36 years of continuous success. We are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases, and that we do just as we say. You run absolutely no risk in accepting our offer, for you get your money back if you are not satisfied with the whiskey after trying it. We ship in a plain, sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Oregon, Utah, Wash., or Wyo., must be on the basis of 4 QUARTS for \$4.00 by EXPRESS PREPAID or 30 QUARTS for \$16.00 by FREIGHT PREPAID.

Every quart of whiskey we sell is made at our own distillery, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, saving you the dealers' big profits and avoiding all chance of adulteration. No matter how much you pay you cannot get any thing purer or better than HAYNER WHISKEY and yet it costs only \$3.20 for four full quarts and we pay the express charges. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded by first mail. Distillery, Troy, Ohio. Established 1866.

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THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. PAUL, MINN.



Gold Seal has the sparkling bead and aroma possessed by no other champagne. It is superior to any American, and equal to any French wine. There are two kinds --Special Dry--the choice of the ladies. Brut--very dry, for connoisseurs.

Sold by all leading grocers and wine merchants
Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y., Sole Makers

MAKE up the vitality spent on the day's work—and give yourself appetite for a good dinner.

GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to ice) never vary.

GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American

Of good wine merchants.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
Makers New York

SOUPS

often lack richness and a delicacy of flavor,
a fault easily remedied by using



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

It has more Imitations than any other
brand ever produced.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

afternoon at a card party. The game was progressive euchre and prizes, which were very unique, were awarded. Mrs. Kelly was successful for first prize; Mrs. Leon R. Partridge for the lone hand, and Mrs. William S. Barringer, for the consolation. One of Mrs. Conklin's very enjoyable and tempting repasts was served the guests.

Capt. George J. Holden, 28th Inf., who has been spending a four months' leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holden, at their home in Burlington, left that city Thursday for St. Louis to visit the fair. After a week spent there he will leave for his station at Fort Snelling, Minn. Mrs. Bache, of Columbus, Ohio, mother of Mrs. John E. McMahon, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. McMahon.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 24, 1904.

The Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton, paid his first visit to the Naval Academy on Saturday afternoon. The Secretary and his party arrived at 1:30 and were met at the station by Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, aide to the Superintendent, and the party were driven to the Academy where the battalion of midshipmen, officers attached to the Academy and the battalion of marines were drawn up to receive him. A salute of seventeen guns was fired as he entered the gate.

The Secretary then made an inspection of the new buildings and the work being done there that he might get a practical understanding of all that is going on at the Academy. Later he witnessed the game of football between the Navy and Dickinson College after which a reception was held in honor of the Secretary and Mrs. Morton.

The reception was held between 5 and 7 o'clock at the home of Superintendent Brownson. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Charles J. Badger, Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Halsey, Comdr. and Mrs. George M. Stoney, Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Barton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. G. Dewey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Poyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Bulard, Med. Insp. and Mrs. Ames, Chaplain and Mrs. Clark, Prof. and Mrs. Hendrickson, Prof. and Mrs. Terry, and others. Secretary and Mrs. Morton left for Washington on the morning train, on Monday.

News has been received here of the death of Mr. Walter Ebbs, of Washington. Mr. Ebbs was well known here and was a cousin of Mrs. Theodor Porter, wife of Commander Porter. Mr. Ebbs married Miss Florence Allderice, sister of Comdr. William H. Allderice, U.S.N.

While deepening the Severn river, near the Academy, in front of old Fort Severn, a number of cannon balls of an old-time pattern have been brought to the surface. How they came there is not known as they are unlike any used at the Academy for years.

During the game with St. John's College on last Wednesday Midshipman Root had his leg fractured just above the ankle. His accident is almost identical with that of Midshipman Douglas, who broke his leg in the game with Princeton.

While digging out for the new messhall at the Academy last week workmen excavated two coffins, one containing a complete skeleton and the other a part of one. It is thought that the spot where the remains were found formerly belonged to an old family burying ground.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Bartlett, who have been spending some time in Annapolis as the guests of Prof. and Mrs. A. N. Brown, returned to-day to Boston, where Captain Bartlett is in charge of the lighthouse district.

The midshipmen gave another of their series of hops on Saturday night in the new armory. Mrs. Wells, wife of Lieut. W. B. Wells, U.S.N., received with Midshipman Burnham of the class of 1905. Among those present were Secretary and Mrs. Paul Morton.

During the game on Saturday a number of citizens who persisted in breaking the Academy regulation in regards to rooting, were ejected from the Academy.

The U.S. monitor Arkansas is expected to arrive in

Annapolis shortly to be used for the instruction of midshipmen in gunnery.

The committee recently elected by the midshipmen to conduct the winter hops is composed of the following: Arthur K. Atkins, '06, Montana, chairman; William Baggerly, '06, N.J.; Arthur Sears, '06, Mich.; Ralph B. Strassberger, '06, Penn.; John W. Wilcox, '06, Ga.; Robert Cabaniss, '06, Ala.; Ferdinand Reichmuth, '06, Wis.; Russell Wilson, '06, Washington, D.C.; Charles W. Crosse, '07, Wis.; Arthur W. Frank, '07, Ala.

The Naval Academy football team, which surprised the country a week ago by defeating the champion team of Princeton, made a very poor showing in the game with Dickinson College last Saturday. The trouble was not so much in the inferior football as in the many fumbles and offside plays. One fumble especially was costly to the Navy. They had worked the ball down within three yards of the Dickinson goal when the oval was passed to Causey, who was playing full. In attempting to catch the ball Causey fumbled and the ball went beyond the goal line where an opponent fell upon it and it was kicked out from the twenty-five yard line. The Navy as well as her opponents put up an exceptional individual game, but both were handicapped by the persistent impatience of their men, and the umpire was constantly called upon to penalize one or the other. The first half was rather in favor of the Navy as regards line gains, Causey and Grady doing good work on this line.

For the visitors, who were as guilty of fumbling, Davis and Klingstone did the best work. The attack of the former through the Navy line was almost irresistible, and time after time he made the required five yards in a single rush. Dickinson, however, lost her opportunities by fumbling and seldom got within striking distance of the Navy goal.

In the second half the game consisted almost entirely of fumbles and offside plays, by which the Navy would lose from five to fifteen yards. The game ended with neither side being able to score and the ball in possession of Dickinson on Navy's forty yard line. The Navy line up was: Left end, Whiting; left tackle, Farley (c); Grady, McKinney; left guard, Goss; center, McClintic; right guard, Smith, O'Brien; right tackle, Chambers, Piersol; left end, Howard; quarter, Wilcox, Norton; left half, Decker; right half, Strassberger; full, Causey, Dowell. Score, 0-0; umpire, Mr. Sharpe, of Yale; referee, Mr. Abbott, of Yale; timekeeper, Dr. Bogert, linesman, Midshipman Long, Mr. Smith.

The midshipmen defeated St. John's College on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by the score of 23 to 0. The game consisted of fifteen-minute halves, during which the collegians put up a plucky fight against great odds. The weight of the middies was much greater than that of St. John's and the Navy had no difficulty in making the required number of yards. Only once during the game did St. John's hold for downs. The Navy line up was: Whiting, Weich, left end; Farley (c), left tackle; Olsen, Goss, left guard; McClintic, center; McConnell, Smith, right guard; Chambers, right tackle; Howard, right end; Wilcox, Norton, quarter; Decker, Root, right half; Doherty, left half; Spenser, Causey, full back.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 23, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Van Deman left Fort Snelling on Thursday afternoon for Washington, where Captain Van Deman has been detailed to attend the War College until April of next year. Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf., has arrived at this post from Farmersburg, Iowa, where he has been on a month's leave. He will await the arrival of his regiment from San Francisco early in November.

The officers and ladies of the garrison have been invited by the Commercial Club of St. Paul to a reception to be given in the parlors of the club on Friday evening, in honor of the Imperial German Consul, Hon. Hanns E. Grunow, and Mrs. Grunow. The officers of the regiment will appear in military full dress on that occasion.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Kline, from St. Paul, called on the officers and ladies of the post last week. Mrs. A. L. Parmerter has been confined to her home for a few days on account of illness. Mrs. F. Weller and her son Emmet leave Fort Snelling to-day for Plattsburg, N.Y., where they will reside while the regiment is gone on foreign service.

The attendance at the chapel service yesterday morning was unusually large. It was the last service conducted by Chaplain Osseward, prior to his departure with his regiment for the Presidio and a large number had gathered to participate in the farewell service.

Major Gale completed the inspection of this garrison last week, and has returned to his home in St. Louis, Mo. Before his departure, the major expressed himself as highly pleased with the conditions prevailing at the post and with the manner in which the affairs were conducted.

All company, battalion and regimental drills will be suspended this week and the officers and soldiers will thus be given an opportunity to make the necessary preparations for the departure of the regiment next week, Monday. In view of the change of stations the eight companies of Infantry and the 21st Infantry band, stationed at this post, have severed their connections with the Fort Snelling post exchange, and each organization has received its share of the value of the stock and fixtures, as appraised by the council. As the stock had been greatly reduced all settlements could be made on a cash basis. The property of the exchange is now in the possession of the three remaining organizations, namely, the 10th and 30th batteries of Field Artillery and the Hospital Corps. Chaplain James Osseward is still the officer in charge, but he will be relieved during the course of the week when the Artillery officers return from the target range at New Ulm, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Kitts were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Little, of Minneapolis, on Sunday. Mr. Little is the manager of the Pillsbury flour mills of Minneapolis. Miss Waggoner, of Bismarck, N.D., was a visitor at the post last Monday, and while here was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts. Miss Waggoner formerly resided in Minneapolis.

RICH OR POOR—YOU NEED TEETH

No one, old enough to know better, should be neglectful of the most vital and useful organ of the human system—the teeth—the very guards to the gateway of health.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

should be found on the toilet table of every one, be he rich or poor. It will not tarnish gold work nor scratch the enamel. A perfect dentifrice—the one for you.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in temporary command.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., ordered to command about Oct. 10.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., will assume command about Nov. 9.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C., A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, in Philippines. Address Manila, I. Manila, will relieve Company F, which will proceed to Benicia, Cal., in November, 1904. K, organizing at Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; C, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Myer, Va.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Chickamauga, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C and D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Headquarters and first squadron will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., about Nov. 3. Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K,

GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., October 10th, 1904. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P.M., WEDNESDAY, November 9th, 1904, and then opened, for the purchase of the U.S. Steam Lighter "KEARNEY," now lying in this harbor. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals, and further information will be furnished intending bidders upon application to this office. The right is reserved to the United States to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal and reject the remainder. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for the Purchase of the U.S. Steam Lighter 'KEARNEY,'" and addressed to CAPTAIN A. W. BUTT, Quartermaster, U.S.A., in charge of Depot.

U.S. Engineer Office, 2728 Penna. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C., Oct. 13, 1904. Sealed proposals for dredging in Potomac River, below Washington, D.C., and Nomini Creek, Va., will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Nov. 2, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information on application. W. P. Wooten, capt., Engrs.

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your face with
bad soap. Use
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ing Soap.

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"W.-A. .30 caliber" for use all over the United States
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The Beer
of Quality



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experts and laymen the
standard brew of America

L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

12th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
13th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Battery and Station. Battery and Station.
1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 17th. Manila, P.I.
3d. Ft. Myer, Va. 18th. Manila, P.I.
4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th. Manila, P.I. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station. Company and Station.
1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.
11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
28th. Honolulu, H.I. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 83d. Ft. Reverse, Mass.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 92d. Honolulu, H.I.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
Ft. Totten, N.Y. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
Wadsworth, N.Y. 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
Monroe, Va. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
Mass. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presi- 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
dio, Cal. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 119th. World's Fair Station,
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. St. Louis, Mo.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. Strong, Mass.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 122d. Key West, Fla.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Company I on temporary duty at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.)
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; D, Fort Thomas, Ky.
10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D and Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904, Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, K, and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

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15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.
17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont. The regiment will leave its present station October 31, and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and from there to Philippines.
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L, and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. The 28th Infantry will take station about Nov. 5, 1904, as follows: Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

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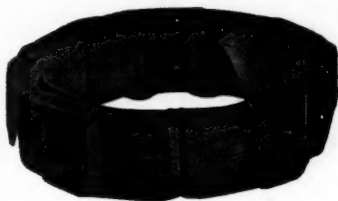
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